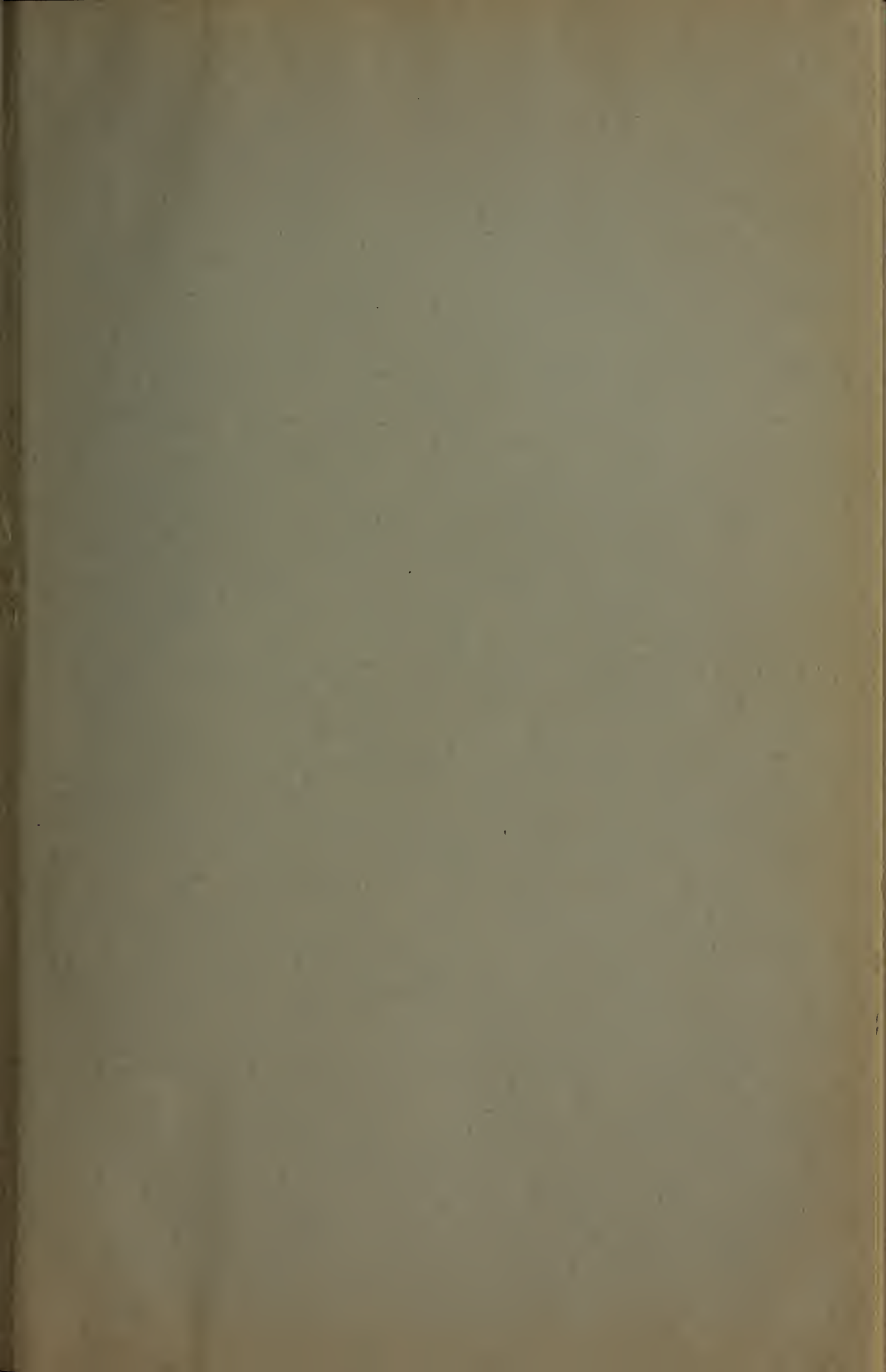


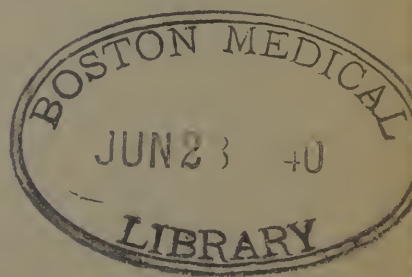
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EUGENICS RECORD OFFICE

EUGENICAL NEWS

VOLUME IV
1919



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EUGENICAL NEWS

VOL. IV.

JANUARY, 1919.

NO. 1.

HEREDITY OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Benjamin Franklin, the 10th son of his father, Josiah, was born Jan. 17, 1706, in Boston. He became a newspaper editor at 16, an independent printer and publisher at 22, and a retired man of wealth at 42. From youth he wrote political pamphlets; was a social organizer and leader, a novelist and an office holder. He represented the colonies in England before the Revolution and after he had signed the Declaration of Independence he resided temporarily at Paris, where he was a popular favorite and secured the support of France for America. At the close of the war he helped arrange the peace terms with England. He was Republican governor of Pennsylvania in 1785-90 and was a member of the convention that framed the federal constitution which he also signed. He died April 17, 1790, having lived to an advanced age like his father who was 89 and his mother who was 85.

Franklin had nearly the normal, calm-cheerful temperament; but with a tendency toward the jovial, humorous, anecdotal and amorous. Under depressing conditions (such as Wedderburn's public attack on his character) he was calm and immobile. For him the stimulation of alcohol was unnecessary, so he taught temperance. He early became a sceptic and a reformer. His mother's father, Peter Folger of Nantucket, was a man of learning and wrote an appeal for the liberty of conscience. Plainness of speech Franklin regarded as a family characteristic. Great wisdom was in the father whose "excellence lay in a

sound understanding and solid judgment in prudential matters both in private and public affairs." Josiah's brother Thomas was a man of ability and public spirit in England, a prototype of his nephew.

Franklin's senses brought him extraordinary pleasure. "He loved existence." The sound of the "armonica" led him to musical investigations. At sea he described the form of the seaweed, the crabs that rest in it, and a white tropical bird. Mastodon remains, sea shells and mountain forms stirred him. The sight and sound of the electric spark lured him, and he solved the riddle of the thunder and lightning. His thermal sense led to the Franklin stove, the theory of fire places, smoky chimneys and the warm Gulf Stream.

To Franklin's father, also, the senses made keen appeal; he could draw prettily and was skilled in music. "He had a mechanical genius, too, and, on occasion, was very handy with . . . tools." Franklin had a thallasophilia from his Nantucket forebears. His country profited by the oceans' hold on him; as in the case of his grandson, Alexander D. Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey.

But Franklin's greatest genius was in social organization—exemplified in Junta, the city fire company, the public library, the academy and his scheme for the union of the colonies. His highly developed gregarious instinct made him the universal benefactor of mankind.

W. C. Bruce: Benjamin Franklin Self-Revealed. A biographical and critical study based on his own writings. 2 vols. N. Y.: Putnam's. 1917. 543-550 pp. \$6.00. Good index to traits.

APPLIED EUGENICS.

At last we have a book that attempts to cover the field of practical eugenics. The authors are well known for their interest in and writings upon the subject. In the treatment of the subject the authors begin by combating the errors of those who ignore heredity, or place little importance upon it; also, of those who think that external conditions and the acquisition of characters by use affect the germ plasm. Differences between men and the inheritance of mental differences are discussed. When it comes to the "laws of heredity" the authors decline to treat the subject in a systematic way and conclude that, for the purposes of this treatise, the biometric statements about heredity shall be utilized rather than the more analytical method of modern heredity studies. The chapter on Natural Selection (clearly by Johnson) is clear and good. There follows a brief history of the "eugenics movement." Next are treated in order the problems of the cacogenic classes and the way of increasing the fertility of the superior. Finally a number of "problems of the day," such as the color line, immigration, war, taxation, democracy, child labor, feminism, prohibition, and sex hygiene, are considered in the light of eugenics. There are 46 illustrations, some occupying a full page.

The book is valuable as a first serious attempt to cover so large a field. Though it cites many references it does not claim bibliographical completeness. It does grapple courageously with such difficult matters as increasing the marriage and birth rate among the superior stock; and immigration. The treatment of democracy raises many moot questions. How can a true democracy declare what

the people "ought to want"; and who are "the best"? These difficulties are passed in silence. The book is stimulating and thought provoking. It deserves the widest possible circulation, not only among eugenicists but all persons interested in social progress.

Paul Popenoe and Roswell H. Johnson. *Applied Eugenics*. N. Y.: The MacMillan Co. 1918. 459 pp. \$2.10.

SELECTING THE EXECUTIVE.

A professor of commerce has breadth of vision enough to write a book that treats of the need of the coöperation of genetics, somatology, psychology, and performance-tests in the selection of a business executive, such as the head of a great corporation. With a strong sweep he wipes phrenology, astrology, physiognomy, Blackfordism and the rest off the board. By use of the rating of 276 business men he finds that judgment, initiative, integrity and organizing ability are probably the four most important traits of the executive. He recognizes that these traits have inheritable factors. He adds, "The facts of heredity . . . must be sought objectively by trained field workers" and he kindly refers to the facilities offered by the Eugenics Record Office (p. 108). Professor Gowin sees also that the laboratory mental tests do not reveal the instinctive, emotional and volitional elements which are of decided importance in the executive work.

This is a wonderful little book; full of good ideas and matured conclusions. It is better adapted to place the matter of appointments on a more satisfactory scientific basis manner than any other book we know.

E. B. Gowin: *The Selection and Training of the Business Executive*. N. Y.: MacMillan 1918. 225 pp. \$1.50.

SOCIOLOGIC ANTHROPOMETRY.

A woman has written a doctor's thesis, which is rather inferior to the average, but which has been attractively printed as a little book. So far as the anthropometry goes, there is little criticism to be offered as it is almost entirely copied from standard, printed sources of such data. But the "socio-anthropometry" which is defined as "a critique of the popular fallacy that people inherit their mentality as they do their flesh and blood" is as poor as is to be expected of a woman who has never raised a brood of small children of her own, and hence has not been able to judge of the basis of "the popular fallacy." This "fallacy" is just the codified experience of thousands of mothers of families. The real fallacy lies in the vain imaginings of the so-called sociologists. In their minds everything is topsy-turvy. If university students are taller than tailors that is further "proof" that occupation influences stature; instead of the racial traits that go with stature deciding occupation. Similarly, for them, the British are maritime because living on an island, instead of living on an island because a maritime people. For them the "gloominess of soul" of the Norwegian is due to the prevailing gloominess of the mountains, instead of being the consequence of that inbreeding of people of the valleys which tends to increase the incidence of a recessive trait like depression.

Beatrice L. Stevenson. *Socio-anthropometry. An inter-racial critique.* Boston: R. G. Badger. 152 pp. \$1.00.

EDUCATION AND EUGENICS.

An editorial on "Education and Eugenics" in the *International Journal of Orthodontia* was suggested to the writer by the present tendency to increase the requirements for, and time spent in acquiring, professional train-

ing. The author points out that "higher education and the question of eugenics for improvement of the human race are working at variance with each other." The best educated members of society are supposedly the ones best suited to improve the race by rearing children, but as a matter of fact they have small or no families because the years from 21 to 28 "when the male of the human species is capable of reproducing the best offspring" must be spent by them in acquiring their professional training or in placing themselves on a self-supporting basis. Then, too, the more highly educated the individual is the more he or she requires of life and the longer the period necessary for securing means to fulfill the requirements. The writer believes that this can be remedied only by recognizing "that there is a physiologic side to education" and by not making "education such a specialty or so highly ideal as to eliminate the physiologic possibilities of educated men and women being useful from a eugenic standpoint."

THE BETROTHAL.

Maurice Maeterlinck's new play "The Betrothal," which is a sequel to "The Blue Bird," might well be called the drama or pageant of the germ-plasm. The sentimental and instinctive guides to mate-selection are given a very clear exposition, and at the same time the relation between ancestral traits and the character of the existing individual is shown in highly artistic fashion. The individuality of the unborn offspring as determined by preëxisting qualities carried through the vicissitudes of various matings is set forth with a clarity which one would hardly expect to see in the modern drama. Indeed, "The Betrothal" might well be called a biologically sound eugenics play.

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JANUARY, 1919.

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES.

GENEALOGIES, 1.

BIOGRAPHIES, 2.

INDIVIDUAL ANALYSIS CARDS, 6.

RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS, 1.

FIELD REPORTS:

Florence Armstrong; description, 61; charts, 4; individuals, 363.

Harry A. Boger; description, 7.

Mildred Covert; description, 63; charts, 4; individuals, 156.

Mable Earle; description, 108; charts, 34; individuals, 645.

Bertha Giffin; description, 7; charts, 3; individuals, 26.

Jessie Klein; description, 7; charts, 1; individuals, 60.

Ethel Thayer; description, 8; charts, 2; individuals, 63.

PERSONALS.

Elizabeth Greene, '13, left the Children's Bureau in Washington, D. C., on October 1, 1918, to become a Reconstruction Aid in the Medical Department of the American Expeditionary Forces. Her present address is Base Hospital 8, A. P. O. 701. 1.

Mrs. Joseph S. Davis, '10 (nee Florence Danielson), joined her husband, Dr. Davis, in London, in September, 1918. He has been "over there" nearly a year with the Shipping Mission. Mrs. Davis is now assisting him in his office work.

THE TOWN OFFICIAL MAGAZINE.

The first number of the Town Official Magazine, bearing the date of January, 1919, is at hand. This appears as a 16-page unbound octavo pamphlet. According to the announcement, it has for its purpose "The ideal and least expensive method of reaching town clerks and registrars when in search of family ancestors and special records." The address of the publication is 30 Hanover Street, Boston, Mass.

1919.

The dawn of peace and the new year find the principles of eugenics more strongly than ever entrenched upon the field of science and ready to play their rôle in national reconstruction.

1. In establishing a new immigration policy the country will, if it be wise, give due weight not only to the fact that each immigrant exerts a definite influence upon the immediate economic and social life of our people, but also that among the immigrants are many potential parents. What sort of breeding stock are we adding to our foundation strains? What natural specific talents and defects do the incoming parents carry? Shall not their hereditary qualities be analyzed and made an important factor in determining admission?

2. At the present time the nation is striving for the highest efficiency. It is making a special effort to fit the especially adapted and trained persons to particular tasks demanding their specific abilities. In making such adjustments must not the innate qualities of the individual be duly considered? If we would educate our youth along the lines of optimum potentialities for each lad and lass, are not the psychologist and the pedagogue at a loss for specific fittings without the aid of the student of human pedigrees?

3. As for the socially inadequate, our states are learning to manage these classes in accordance with the demands of their inborn individual characteristics. The extension of eugenical field studies attests the growing interest in the biologically sound treatment of this problem.

4. In constructive or aristogenic eugenics, one after another our colleges and universities are offering instruction in genetics and eugenics. In these courses attention is called to the relation between hereditary traits and the achievements of the individual. In given pedigrees the student traces the descent and recombination of physical, mental and temperamental qualities. He learns something of the mechanism of heredity. Finally in the more progressive and active courses the student studies his own family-tree and records his genealogy and trait-pedigree in "Record of Family Traits" which the Eugenics Record Office furnishes. He thus opens for his own family permanent and indefinitely expansible biological archives, ultimately to constitute a source of information influencing mate-selection and in guiding education and vocational selection in true pedigree fashion.

EFFECTS OF WAR AS SHOWN IN VITAL STATISTICS.

Sir Bernard Mallet in an article in the *Journal of State Medicine*, Vol. 26, pp. 225-247, brings the statistics which he has previously reported up to date. The marriages for 1917, 258,360 in number, "do not show a very marked decline from the pre-war average, which for the quinquennium immediately preceding (1909-13) was 274,752."

"With regard to sex ratio at birth the December quarter of 1917 showed a ratio of 1,049 males to 1,000 females

born alive, the March quarter of the present year a ratio of 1,043. Thus for the whole of the twelve quarterly periods during which the births have been directly affected by war conditions the ratio in England and Wales of male to female births has been consistently above the average, the lowest quarterly ratios recorded being 1,043 against a mean ratio for the preceding forty years of 1,038."

After giving statistics for the mortality of each sex Sir Bernard Mallet says: "As the war continues the rate of growth of the preponderance of females in this country is accelerated."

The number of deaths due to alcoholism and to suicide has decreased, but the number due to syphilis has increased.

"The excess of births over deaths of civilians in England and Wales in 1917 was 179,375 as against 277,303 in 1916. In the German towns, on the other hand, the deaths exceeded the births in 1917 by 202,519 as against an excess of only 93,172 in 1916; in Vienna the excess of deaths over births was 20,407 as against 13,919 in the previous year."

The loss in potential lives in the United Kingdom is 1.63 per cent. of its total pre-war population. Sir Bernard Mallet says: "But I think I may safely hazard the statement that the present war by the fall in the births which it has occasioned, has cost the belligerent countries of Europe well over twelve millions of potential lives."

The losses are not confined to the belligerent countries, for the neutral countries of Europe lost during 1915 nearly 50,000 potential lives through the fall in the number of births.

In speaking of the possible effect of neo-malthusian propaganda Sir Bernard Mallet says: "Whether a neo-

malthusian propaganda would be likely to be of use from the point of view of improving the quality of our population, I am not sufficiently acquainted with its teaching to be able to judge, but our present fiscal and social arrangements seem specially designed to intensify the pressure on certain sections of the population which ought most to be encouraged to multiply, and public sentiment will, it is to be feared, stand in the way of any serious attempt to prevent the reproduction of the unfit."

STUDYING BIRTH-RATE CONTROL.

The British National Council of Public Morals has decided, according to "Lancet," May 4, "to resume and reconstitute the National Birth-Rate Commission," referring to its consideration such matters as the following:

"1. The extreme and persistent fall of the legitimate birth-rate in the U. K.; and the causes and prevention of the illegitimate birth-rate.

"2. The contemporary movements of population in the Dominions, and the proportional distribution of the sexes throughout the Empire.

"3. The economic problems of parenthood in view of the rise of prices and taxation and their possible solutions.

"4. The housing problem in relation to parenthood.

"5. The present spread of venereal disease, the chief cause of sterility and degeneracy; and the further menace of these diseases during demobilization.

"6. The increased industrial employment of women of child-bearing age.

"7. The differential or qualitative aspects of the present birth-rate.

"8. The constitution and uses of the coming Ministry of Health as an instrument of racial reconstruction.

"9. The need of a Census immediately after the war, and of a permanent anthropometric department in the Ministry of Health.

"Coöperation in this colossal programme is suggested with the Depopulation Commission in France and the Federal Child Welfare Bureau in the U. S. . . ."

BIRTH STATISTICS.

The Bureau of the Census has just issued "Birth Statistics" for a certain registration area of the United States for 1916. This registration area comprises New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Michigan and Minnesota. The general birth rate for the year of this area is 24.8 per thousand of the population and there were 168 births to 100 deaths. Even before the war there were many European states which had a lower rate than this. For example, France (1912) had a rate of only 19.0; Ireland (1915), 22; Switzerland (1915), 22.5. On the other hand Russia (1909) had a rate of 44 and Rumania of 42.5. But the ratio of birth to death in Russia was only 152 to 100. Our rate for cities is a trifle greater than that for rural districts (25.8:23.4) and for colored it is less than for whites (22.7:25.9 in cities and 23.0:23.4 in the country). The morbidity rate for the colored infants on the other hand is nearly double that for white infants.

The infant morbidity rate under one year ranges from 68 per thousand born when the mother is a Scandinavian to 148 per thousand when she is a negro. Infants of Hungarian and British parents have a slightly better chance of surviving than those of this latter group the annual death rate is 90 per 1000 living.

THE SUCCESSFUL AVIATOR.

The Lancet for September 28, 1918, contains a report by T. S. Rippon and E. G. Manuel on "The Essential Characteristics of Successful and Unsuccessful Aviators"; and in the same number of The Lancet (pp. 425-426) there is an editorial on "The Attributes of the Successful Flying Officer." The authors of the report, "a pilot of 600 hours' experience and a medical officer stationed at an aëro-drome" conclude that to be a successful aviator one must possess a suitable temperament. Some statistics are given "which are intended to show that the opinions of the authors are shared by pilots and confirmed by actual flying tests."

"The successful aviator has always the attributes of a sportsman. . . . He possesses resolution, initiative, presence of mind, sense of humor, judgment; is alert, cheerful, optimistic, happy-go-lucky, generally a good fellow, and frequently lacking in imagination" . . . and he also possesses "a very high degree of animal spirits and excessive vitality." He is fond of amusements such as theatres, rag-time, cards, and dancing. Finally one of the most important characteristics is "hands," such hands as enable a good horseman "to sense the mentality of a horse by the feel of the reins" and the good aviator to sense "unconsciously the various movements of the aëroplane." These "'hands' appear to be congenital and cannot be acquired, although they may be improved and vice versa." The fighting scout is usually young, full of the "joy of living," and "very seldom takes his work seriously, but looks upon 'Hun-strafig' as a great game." He has to a high degree the quality of "hands" mentioned above.

The editorial (p. 426) emphasizes

"a dogged determination to overcome difficulties" as an essential characteristic of the successful aviator, and says that "On intimate acquaintance it is found that practically all aviators possess one most precious asset—cheerfulness." It concludes with the statement: "Given equal machines, the British pilots should in the end outdo their German rivals, since by virtue of heredity, education, and training they have acquired those characteristics which make for successful flying. They possess in a great measure the all-essential cheerfulness of spirit; their love of sport has given them soundness of wind and limb, cultivated the 'eye,' and endowed them with the power of rapidly acquiring new reflexes. Above all, they have learned to go in and win, even against odds, to 'stick it' when in, and never to leave a 'pal' in the lurch."

MARRIAGE AND FECUNDITY OF COLLEGE WOMEN.

"A recent statistical report on 16,739 graduates of women's colleges in the United States shows that 39 per cent. were married. It appears from this report that employment affects marriage, for of the total number who have been gainfully employed only 39.5 per cent. were married. Of the married graduates 69.9 per cent. had children, averaging 2.1 per family. One Wellesley graduate reports eleven children, and for none of the colleges was the maximum number less than six. In the entire group of married graduates 29 per cent. had three or more children. In connection with these figures the fact is to be taken into consideration that many of these women are still young and their families are not complete. It is observed that child mortality among college women is low. Of all the children born to women included in this census only

6.7 in every hundred had died and only 4.5 per cent. had died during the first year. The figures of the Federal Children's Bureau show that in Manchester, N. H., and Johnstown, Pa., the infant mortality rates were 16.5 and 13.4 respectively, and in a residential suburb in New Jersey where living conditions were of the best the rate was 8.5 per hundred." *Med. Record*, Sept., 1918.

AMONG THE JOURNALS.

Dr. E. Landau, in "Notes Eugéniques" (*Revue Anthropologique*, Vol. 28, pp. 26-30, Jan., 1918), urges that in marriage account be taken not only of hereditary diseases in the families of those contemplating marriage, but that the prospective husband and wife be required to furnish certificates of physical fitness for marriage. He cites the laws requiring physical examination before marriage in some of the states in the United States, and believes a similar law should be passed in France. He also holds the opinion that the narrow education of young women in France tends to prevent them from asserting their right to maternity in cases where the man does not desire a family. A eugenic guarantee in regard to the physical condition of the individual and broadening of the education and rights of the woman in questions concerning the family would, he believes, result in a child in every family.

Among the poorer people the man is too apt to regard his wages as his own, and the wife is too often made to feel that it is her duty to earn *her* share of the expenses. Her going out from the home means consequent reduction in size and quality of the family. Lodgings, too, are hard to secure both because of high prices and because of the objection to children.

The writer does not believe that

money prizes will solve the problem of depopulation. All means of aid at present, orphanages, crèches, maternities, coöperative organizations, etc., are charitable in character and wound the sensibilities of many people. The writer holds that the state should take charge of them in accordance with the plan in Plato's ideal state. The deplorably unsanitary and crowded homes of the working people should be done away with and the government and philanthropic societies should make possible to each family needing it a hygienic dwelling. With the support of the government whole quarters could be established where workmen's houses could be built, each house with a garden, where life would be agreeable, comfortable and healthy.

The *Medical Record* for June 1, 1918, notes that W. Hannes has published the case history of a female who gave birth to a hydrocephalic boy, having previously been delivered of a hydrocephalic male and a normal female child. This case, compared with others similar, leads the writer to suspect malformation of certain ova, and precisely male ova. The mother of the woman in question had given birth to three normal daughters and one hydrocephalic boy. The writer therefore believes in the theory of preformation of sex, each ovum being already of a given sex before fecundation has taken place. He recalls the importance of the study of this question at a time when so many men are being killed in war.

IMMIGRATION FOR AUGUST, 1918.

During this month the immigration into the United States totaled 7,682, of which the English numbered 1,406, the Japanese 841, the French 783, the Scandinavian 749, the Black African 634, other races scattering, none supplying more than 500 immigrants.

EUGENICAL NEWS

VOL. IV.

FEBRUARY, 1919.

NO. 2.

HEREDITY OF HENRY FIELDING.

Henry Fielding, b. April 22, 1707, near Glastonbury, Somerset, England, lost his mother at 11 years and became ward of his "alert and imperious" mother's mother. He ran away from Eton during his second year there and attempted to elope with an heiress; prevented, he translated into burlesque verse a stretch of Juvenal's satire on the disloyalty of women. A year or two later he published an eleven-page poem based largely on the same experience. After an absence of two years at the University of Leyden, Fielding returned to London, and thereafter wrote plays, mostly of a satirical sort, until the establishment of a government play-censorship put him, and the theater he managed, out of business. He next studied and practised law, started successively three periodicals (each dropped in less than a year), wrote numerous pamphlets and books (including his great novel—"Tom Jones; a foundling"); interested himself in criminology, as a result of his experience as a city police judge, and died, of gout and edema, at the age of 37 years.

Fielding was a hyperkinetic—always driven, restless, rich in ideas, producing many short plays and pamphlets, full of wit and humor, and a *bon vivant*. He was hot-blooded in his youth; at eighteen tried to run off secretly with a girl of fifteen; at twenty-seven eloped with his first wife and, when she died, married her maid. Fielding's father also made a runaway match, was given to gaming, had the military instincts of his family, was rewarded for gallantry in an

attack on the French at Blenheim (1704), and was made a lieutenant-general at 59. His great-grandfather, the first Earl of Denbeigh, and many of his descendants were similarly great fighters. Elements of Henry's instinct for literary expression are found in other members of the family. His father's mother was a Cockayne, distant cousin of Sir Acton Cockayne, poet and dramatist. Henry's father's father, an archdeacon and stiffnecked, was also an author. Henry's sister Sarah assisted her brother in his literary work, wrote a noteworthy novel "David Simple," and other books. Henry's social and legal interests appear also in his mother's father, a knighted judge of the Queen's bench. Henry's half brother, though blind from birth, succeeded him as police magistrate. Henry's son William became a chief police justice who "in genius, imagination, and pleasantry, was worthy of such a sire."

Such was Fielding: a man of magnificent physique, who derived keen satisfaction through his sense organs, whose social instincts were highly developed, who was a fighter, first with the pen of satire and then with the machinery of the law, who found it natural to record his convictions or emotions, and whose ambition overcame obstacles to the realization of his personal aims and made him the champion of social reform. If his work lacked finish it was because of the resistless drive in his nature.

Wilbur L. Cross, *The History of Henry Fielding*. New Haven: Yale Univ. Press. Three volumes, xxi+425; iv+435; iv+411 pp. Scholarly; analytic. Good index. \$15.00 per set.

HEREDITY OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

With the passing of Theodore Roosevelt a great reverence has arisen in us for the sterling traits which his life exemplified. At home and abroad, he is extolled as the great American, the man who more than any other fused in his personality all that is most worthily representative of the American people. Enjoying from birth all the advantages of the aristocrat, he was yet at home alike in a palace or a prairie dug-out, and in his manifold contacts showed himself akin to all. His restless energy, keen zest of living, his courage, audacity and unswerving devotion to the right as he saw it, his sympathy for every class and the mixture in him of the practical with the ideal, these are given as summing up the chief elements of his character.

A leading editorial thus catalogues the principal events in his career: "A young Assemblyman selected by the bosses and giving them political colic before he was through; a ranchman derided by the Westerners until they learned that "Four Eyes" also had two fists and a commanding honesty; Civil Service Commissioner; Police Commissioner with an idea that the police served the public; Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Lieutenant-Colonel of the Rough Riders; Governor of New York, unbossed by Platt; as Chief Executive, leader of the revolt against the Bourbons of the Republican Party; editorial writer and moral philosopher; hunter of big game and charming naturalist; explorer and discoverer and advocate of universal service—the list is almost incredible." Many see his most distinguished service in his course as executive, when he laid solidly the foundations of the social and economic progress which are making us

an example to all the world, while others declare that America's unexampled part in the Great War "were the product of the will, the passionate conviction and devoted services of Theodore Roosevelt, private citizen, more than of any other force."

When we seek to derive his fundamental traits, we find that just as every section of this country claimed him as its own, so the various strains in his complex lineage claim to possess in earlier generations, his prototype and exemplar. Roosevelt's mother was Martha Bulloch, of a Southern family, many of whose members saw valiant service in war and showed the same independent, aggressive spirit as did he. She is described as strikingly beautiful, a fine horsewoman, and as full of spirit and courage as she was beautiful; all who knew her found many characteristics in common with her son. Her only brother served in the Confederate navy, while her half-brother, Stewart Elliot, though "gentle and magnanimous" was fearless, brave and a dead shot with the rifle. Archibald Bulloch, Governor of Georgia during the Revolution, played a part of dauntless courage, and his "I act for a free people, in whom I have entire confidence" might have been taken as text of popular appeal by his illustrious great-grandson.

On the paternal side, Roosevelt comes from a long line of forebears who were men of ability, playing a large part in national life. His father showed "a scorn for meanness, great moral courage, unswerving devotion to principle," giving himself to a great variety of interests with ceaseless activity and industry. He was merchant, war commissioner and philanthropist, one of five brothers, all of whom were public figures in the middle of the last century. James

Alfred and Cornelius were merchants, bankers and capitalists; Silas Weir was a lawyer, wit and school commissioner, while Robert Barnhill Roosevelt, lawyer, author, political editor and reformer, hunter, founder of the New York Fish Commission, Congressman and U. S. Minister, is generally regarded as the prototype of his better known nephew, "with whom he had in common both tastes and character traits." Such was the concentration of gifts from both sides of the family which made possible "the greatest American of his day."

THE MULATTO.

Mixing "races" is the typical genetical experiment. By the procedure we learn the essential inheritable factors. The intercrossing of whites and negroes is, accordingly, of the greatest interest to the geneticist and eugenicist. E. B. Reuter discusses mixed blood races in general; also among the various peoples and in the various countries of the world; for example, the Eurasians, the Eskimos, the North American Indian and in the West Indies, and in South America.

The nature and extent of the mulatto problem in the United States are then discussed and this discussion is followed by a detailed consideration of the place filled and work done in professional and artistic pursuits by "negroes," practically all of them mulattoes, in this country. Several hundred names are considered and their ethnic ancestry analyzed. Throughout, the author cites references copiously and he has had at his disposal some 60 odd of the best-known Negro newspapers.

The analysis of the ethnic origin of well-known colored men is not the least of the high merits of this book. The conclusion is reached that among the foremost American "negroes"

the proportion of mulatto to full blood is 14 to 1; or possibly, 25 to 1. The author notes the tendency of mulatto leaders to call themselves (or to be classified by others) as full-blooded blacks; and we think that he has not been critical enough in avoiding this difficulty. Is there sufficient ground for calling R. R. Moton and Kelly Miller "black"?

The obvious conclusion is that eminence in the colored race is achieved not by pure-blooded negroes but by mulattoes; and the achievement is usually really the capacity of their "white blood." It is not the negro who has aspirations, feels down-trodden and resents his position; but it is white ambition, domineering traits, and capacity for organization behind a dusky skin that constitute the key to the racial situation and the menace of social quietude in America.

E. B. Reuter: *The Mulatto in the United States.* Boston: Badger, 1918. 417 pp.

PARANOIA IN ROYALTY.

Apparently in respect to his literary endowments Frederick the Great was fundamentally influenced by the house of Braunschweig-Lüneburg. From this family there came a very marked tendency to distrust others, peculiar both to him and to his father. This played a prominent part in the conduct of the great king, especially in his personal relations, and explains a whole series of little incidents in his life. His relations to his doctors, also, are essentially determined by this characteristic. If one looks at the trait from the point of view of family study, the fact is brought out that the great grandfather of Frederick the Great, Ernst August, had paranoiac tendencies. (R. Sommer, 1917, in *Klinik f. psych. u. nerven Krankh.*, X, Hft. 1.)

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FEBRUARY, 1919.

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES.

BIOGRAPHIES, 4.

GENEALOGIES, 8.

RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS, 4.

INDIVIDUAL ANALYSIS CARDS, 6.

FIELD REPORTS:

Willis Clark: description, 15;
 charts, 1; individuals, 102.

Mildred Covert: description, 11;
 charts, 1; individuals, 22.

Mable Earle: description, 305;
 charts, 38; individuals, 390.

Estella M. Hughes: description, 20;
 charts, 7; individuals, 124.

PERSONALS.

Esther C. Cook, '12, began work in October as field investigator for the Taunton State Hospital, Taunton, Mass. She reports excellent opportunities for field work. Every three weeks, she attends a conference of workers held in Boston by the Massachusetts Commission for Mental Diseases.

Virginia R. Brown, '12, attended the Vassar Training Camp for Army Nurses during the summer of 1918. Later she served as aid during two influenza epidemics and at present she is teaching physiology and hygiene in the Scott High School in Toledo in the mornings and in the afternoons is making a survey of boarding homes for children in Toledo under the auspices of the Children's Welfare Committee of the

Council of National Defense. This work consists in investigating the boarding houses for children, in securing mental, social and medical histories of the children boarded and studies of the cases which lead to the placing of children in boarding houses.

Miss Ruby K. Badger, '16, on February 20th will take charge of the Park Ridge School for Girls, Park Ridge, Ill. This is an institution for dependent girls. During the past two years Miss Badger has been doing most excellent work as field investigator in Eugenics for the State Hospital at Warren, Pa., of which Dr. H. W. Mitchell is superintendent. Miss Badger's successor at Warren has not yet been selected. The position is a most attractive one. Any experienced field worker who is interested in it would do well to address the Eugenics Record Office concerning a possible application, since this office has been requested to nominate a candidate.

MATING-MORES UNDER SOVIET RULE.

A dispatch of British Wireless Service states (Oct. 25, 1918) that a recent Official Gazette of the Vladimir soviet publishes a decree that maidens at 18 years must register at a government bureau, and may choose as "cohabitant husband" any man between 19 and 50; and the selected man may not refuse. Similarly a man between 19 and 50 may select one of the women, even without her consent. The regulation is "in the interest of the state." Children born of such unions become the "property of the state." The decree is based on alleged excellent results of similar decrees at Luga, Kolpin and other places. It is stated that a similar "socialization of women in the City of Khvelinsk and vicinity is authorized by the soviet of that place." (Washington Post.)

INHERITANCE OF MENTAL ABILITY.

W. Peters in "Fortschritte der Psychologie und ihre Anwendungen," Vol. 3, compares the abilities of children as shown in school with the abilities of both their parents, and their brothers and sisters, and in some cases with the abilities of their grandparents, also, using as a basis for the comparisons evidence furnished by the elementary schools. Psychic resemblances of brothers and sisters were proved experimentally by some little simple tests. It is impossible to give a brief summary of the work in a review. The following are points of general interest.

If one works out a mean or average from the marks or ranks of both parents, and an average from the ranks of all the children of parents with the same average, it is evident that the average mark of the children is poorer just as the parental average is poorer. The children, however, deviate in their ranks from the average of their generation only a third as much as the parental average. If both parents have the same rank, both about average, then more children, also, have average ranks than if one parent has a better and the other a poorer rank. In this latter case, the better and poorer ranks occur oftener in the children and the average ranks more seldom than otherwise.

The subordination of the ranks of the children to the parental average is not equally great in all branches of learning. The similarity between parents and children is least in religion and language. The mother, in general, exercises a stronger influence in respect to these on her sons and daughters than the father. In reckoning, the hereditary influence of the father appears to be stronger; while a marked difference cannot be shown

in the exact sciences. The parental hereditary influence comes out somewhat stronger in the daughters than in the sons. Leaving out of consideration the generally more pronounced hereditary influence of the mother and the stronger influencing of the daughter, then there remains a stronger hereditary influence of the father on the sons and of the mother on the daughters.

The relation between grand-parental ability and that of the grandchildren is analogous, and is marked if one compares with each other children of grandparents like in their abilities. The grandfather appears to have a stronger hereditary influence on the grandsons.

Brothers and sisters show a greater resemblance in ability at school to each other than do children to parents. Brothers are more like each other, and sisters are more like each other than are the opposite sexes to each other. The resemblance is greater between sisters than between brothers; the differences in reckoning, in which the abilities of the boys are superior to those of the girls, are least. Memory power of brothers and sisters measured with reference to average ability of the school classes showed the presence of greater resemblances between brothers and sisters than between those from whom the average was obtained. Brothers and sisters with slighter differences in age and of like sex show the greatest resemblance in memory power. The resemblances are less strong when quickness of the motions and coördination (Kombinationsleistungen) of brothers and sisters are compared.

The writer shows that, in general, the resemblances are not the result of like environment but are due to heredity.

MEDICAL NOTES FROM THE SCRAP HEAP.

Charles Greene Cumston writing for the N. Y. Med. Journ. states in the issue Jan., 1918, that "The ex-Czarevitch, a small, puny boy, who was the subject of hemophilia, twice nearly died from hemorrhage. It is a mystery whether or not the ex-Czar was aware that hemophilia existed in the ascendants of Alice of Hesse, but the ex-Empress was perfectly well aware of the fact, as was also Prince Bismarck. In Russia it is believed that the Iron Chancellor for political reasons arranged the marriage of Alice of Hesse, whose system bore the seeds of this dire diathesis, with the heir to the throne of Russia.

... "The son of Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of William II, whose wife, Princess Irene of Prussia, née Princess of Hesse, is sister of the ex-Empress of Russia, is a hemophiliac. This statement was recently made in private by Prof. Dr. M., former associate of the celebrated Professor Luthje of Kiel, who attended the youngest son of Prince Henry for severe accidents of hemophilia occurring during a sojourn in that city. In the ex-Czarevitch there is distension of the articular ligaments, resulting in difficulty in walking, which are manifest signs of intra-articular hemophiliac hemorrhage. The above came to me first hand from a reliable source."

WAR AND THE RACE.

An editorial in the New York Medical Journal cites examples to show that the enormous losses of men in a great war do not seem materially to retard the evolution of a nation, for the profound stimulation of a people and the calling forth of their latent powers seem to more than make up for the casualties. In proof of this

the accomplishment of the thirty years following the Civil War is noted, and also the wonderful achievements of the generation of the thirteenth century that followed the enormous losses of the wars and crusades of the twelfth century and early part of the thirteenth. "It has been pointed out by one of the great masters of industry, whose help meant so much during the war, that what is needed is not reconstruction in the sense of rebuilding what we had before, but building better and deeper and higher than before. . . . Undoubtedly, we shall have a great many men thinking more deeply than ever before and stirred to accomplish more than would have been possible under the same circumstances before the war. . . . We are justified in looking for some magnificent results from this generation."

EFFECT OF THE WAR UPON THE POPULATION.

The New York Medical Journal, Sept. 7, 1918, states that "the birth and marriage rates for the first six months of 1918, compared with the first six months of 1917, show that New York City is already beginning to feel the effect of the enlistment and drafting of so many young men of marriageable age. According to reports published by the Department of Health of the City of New York, from the first of January to the first of July, 1918, there have been 410 fewer births in New York City, and 2,804 fewer marriages than for the same period of 1917. The experience of New York City in this follows closely that of Europe since the war started in 1914."

CONTROL OF FERTILITY.

According to the London Letter of the Journal of the American Medical Ass'n. (Vol. 71, p. 1929) Major Leon-

ard Darwin testified at a meeting of the National Birth Rate Commission that he thought "we should be driven to some form of sterilization as the only way to deal with the question of the unfit, but that we shall require to know a great deal more before we can move along that path. We shall want to be quite sure that sterilization does not affect the character of the person sterilized." Major Darwin emphasized the fact that "improvements in environment cannot be relied on to promote racial progress." Expenditure intended to improve hygienic conditions often also tends to promote fertility and, therefore, tends to increase the number of children from bad homes, who are on the average innately inferior to those from good homes. "Social reformers ought to desire to lessen the output of children from bad homes without any reference to the effects of natural inheritance. . . . In considering the effects of such expenditure the malthusian arguments must not be overlooked." In order to avoid promoting enduring racial harm "no help should be given to homes below a certain standard of decency, suitable institutional assistance being always available for their inhabitants."

SELECTIVE VS. HIGH BIRTH RATE.

Sir James Barr, a former president of the British Medical Association, in an article on "The Future of the British Race" (*American Medicine*, Vol. 24, pp. 643-655, Oct., 1918) urges a selective rather than a high birth-rate, and to this end proposes that the masses be educated in the laws of heredity in the hope that those with gross family blemishes will abstain from parenthood. He says that, "If everyone would consider his moral responsibility to the race rather than

his own selfish gratification, in a very few generations we might produce a pure, moral, highly intellectual, healthy and vigorous race"; and that "The nation which first subjects itself to national eugenic discipline is bound to inherit the earth."

Sir James is apparently opposed to the National Health Insurance Act and the establishment of a Ministry of Health primarily because he believes the tendency of these is to protect the unfit at the expense of the fit.

VITAL STATISTICS OF COBLENZ.

An American press correspondent located at Coblenz states, January 9: "A careful investigation of the statistics of the city of Coblenz for the past six years gives the following results: In 1913 the birth rate was 217, the death rate 153; 1914 birth rate, 221; death rate, 204; 1915 birth rate, 207; death rate, 223; 1916 birth rate, 169; death rate, 221; 1917 birth rate, 148; death rate, 220; 1918 birth rate, 156; death rate, 291. The increase in the death rate last year was due to grip epidemic and also to rise in the tuberculosis mortality. The death rate among children, which has been high, is attributed to deficiency in milk." (*Boston Transcript*.)

A STUDY OF CATARACT.

Dr. Walter R. Parker, of the University Hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich., has made an interesting study of "A History of Family Cataract through Four Generations" which was published in the "*Journal of the Michigan State Medical Society*." The pedigree chart accompanying the article is very unsatisfactory, chiefly from failure to conform to standard. The symbols for sex are reversed and the indication of affected and normal individuals is inconsistent, so that it is confusing and difficult to read the

chart. No data are furnished as to consorts except the one statement, "There was no consanguinity of parentage," presumably all were normal.

INHERITANCE OF STATURE.

When the Burgundians crossed the Jura in the Fifth Century and invaded the country of the Sequani, they found the plain occupied by native farmers of small stature belonging to the Celtic Race. . . . The Burgundians then established themselves in the high mountains where there were no inhabitants. They were great, debonair giants seven feet tall. Now, fifteen hundred years later, one can still recognize their descendants in the tall, good-natured young men, slow of movement, who on the market day of the chief place of the canton come down from the mountains with their ox-teams and their long goads in their hands. Dr. Aubert showed thirty years ago that in the departments of the Ain and the Jura the two races can still be distinguished. The Celts hardly exceed a stature of 1.54 m. to 1.62 m., while the Burgundians are much taller, from 1.72 m. to 1.85 m. Individuals between these two extremes are very rare. In spite of the intermarriages possible between the inhabitants of the plain and the mountains, the original distinctions have been conserved, and the purity of the races maintained. (*Revue Generale de clinique et de therapeutique-Journ. des Practiciens*, 1918.)

HEREDITY AND TUBERCULOSIS.

Dr. Walter Krause concludes that children who have tubercular parents do not succumb so easily to the severe forms of tuberculosis but are attacked rather by the tubercular diseases of lighter or chronic course; while the great number of acute forms of the

disease, especially tuberculous meningitis, affect those children who have no tubercular tendency. (*Arch. f. Kinderheilk.*, Vol. 66, Nos. 1 and 2.)

THE TREATMENT OF THE FEEBLEMINDED.

William Burgess Cornell says in the *New York Medical Journal*, June 8, 1918, that the propaganda in regard to the feeble-minded has had to do with the mechanical rather than the medical side of the subject and has led, up to the present, to the marking off of a certain proportion of the population and agitating the need of institutions to house them. He emphasizes the need for careful study and differentiation of the various types of feeble-minded individuals; observation of their physical condition; and the giving of proper medical treatment, proper training, and where the case is one which can be benefited by it, "reestablishment under a new and more propitious environment."

NOTES AND NEWS.

Ohio's problem of the feeble-minded is discussed by Dr. E. J. Emerick, of Columbus, in the *Ohio State Institution Journal* for December. Three pedigree charts accompany the paper.

The *Ohio State Medical Journal* for January, 1919, gives a very brief sketch of the life of Dr. Alexander L. Pomeroy, of Windsor, Ohio, who last year completed his 73d year of active practice. Although 96 years old he is still practising. Born in 1822, he obtained his medical education at the Cleveland Medical College many years before there were any railroads in that region. He lived 35 miles from Cleveland and during the period of his medical studies used to go home on foot every two weeks for the end of the week.

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NO. 3.

HEREDITY OF ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

Ella Wheeler, born at Johnstone Center, Wis., Nov. 5, 1853, wrote a story at seven, a novel at nine and poems before entering her 'teens. At fourteen the New York "Mercury" published an essay written by her, thus beginning her long literary career. She published a love story in verse, "Maurine" in 1876, and a book of "Poems of Passion" in 1883. She has written numerous novels and at least five volumes of Collected Poems, besides editorials for Hearst newspapers and magazines.

In 1884 she married Robert M. Wilcox and lived in New York with a summer home on the Sound near New Haven; and has traveled much. Her only child died at birth.

Mrs. Wilcox is a hyper-hypokinetic. Generally very cheerful, enamoured of dancing, sentimental and while at times hysterical and uncontrolled, she nevertheless has periods of depression. Her early work is much tintured with melancholy: she has found her poem "Achievements" a personal tonic in times of depression. Her weeping fits are not always hysteria. Her mother was prevaillingly unhappy, though full of wit and brilliancy and with slight control of her tongue. The father's aptitudes were in music and dancing. He grew irritable and passed into mental decay.

Ella Wheeler's brain plays rhythm and music. She early and easily learned instrumentation; her "musical vibration demanded expression." Her father was a music teacher: a sister and a sister's children had musical

gifts of a high order. Ella's literary expression is largely rhythmic, like the rhythm of the clock that charms her.

"An infant lies in her cradle bed;
The hands of sleep on her eyelids fall,
The moments pass with a noiseless tread,
And the clock on the mantel counts them all."

"A child is sporting in careless play;
She rivals the birds with her mellow song.
The clock unheeded ticks away,
And counts the moments that drift along."

Mrs. Wilcox early sought expression. The rhythmic things her brain dictated seemed good to her. She wanted others to see what she could do. She was glad when "they began to respect my talent." "I wanted to write and did not want to study." When recognition came she was in ecstasy. She desired to "look pretty"; to be admired and loved. Her mother had "a wonderful power of expression." Language came easy to the family. The brain also produced ideas in "flashes"; while fixing her hair or reading a magazine.

Her brain is not that of a student. School books brought no thrills: knowledge no ecstasies. Consequently she is always uncritical. Bright ideas are knowledge for her. Maternal impressions, theosophy, spiritualism are the great facts of existence. If she is not capable of judging these matters at least there are the names of decayed scientists to rely upon. Imagination and reality are inextricably confused. The world of rhythm and sentiment is for her the true world.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox, *The Worlds and I*. N. Y.: Geo. H. Doran Co., 1918. 420 pp.+31 plates of photographs. Price, \$3.50.

CRIMINAL CONDUCT.

A criminologist makes a study of seven noted criminals; 2 English, 2 American and 3 French with the aim of disclosing "the springs of conduct and character." They were selected for their preëminence in character or achievement. The author thinks the theory of the Lombroso school has been exploded, that any slight inferiority of the ordinary inmates of our prisons is due to bad bringing up. "They are just like other people." "'Greed, love of pleasure, lust, idleness, anger, hatred, revenge,' these are the chief causes of crime," says a French judge. "'These passions and desires . . . are inherent in human nature; the germ is in every man.'" "A great deal of crime is due to a spirit of 'perverse adventure.'"

The author's analysis is inadequate. Normal people may have the instincts of the criminal; but they are able and prefer to inhibit them for social purposes. Six of the author's criminals are extraordinarily licentious. Peace had two mistresses besides his wife. Holmes was a bigamist; sex passion unrestricted is in all except Professor Webster of Harvard. But he had a violent temper over which he had never secured control and this led to his murder of his uncompromising, intolerant creditor. It is doubtful if he had full control and awareness at the time he struck the mortal blow. As for the French sex-murderers what have they in common with "other people"? Are they like Lyman Abbott, or Phillips Brooks or Theodore Roosevelt or your father and mine? Shucks! The recital of their behavior is enough to disprove the author's main conclusion.

H. B. Irving, *A Book of Remarkable Criminals*. N. Y.: Geo. H. Doran Co., 1918. 315 pp. \$2.00.

NON-CONFORMABLENESS.

The state of mind of one who declines to conform is well illustrated in the "Record of a Quaker Conscience." Here is an individual who refuses to move with the mob. A society that is sadly distraught calls on all its sons of military age to bear arms in its defense. On Cyrus Pringle, the Quaker, it calls in vain. Cyrus has the option of employing a substitute but that is against his "conscience." Cyrus is taken and carried to camp. Claiming exemption from fighting he is put on hospital duty. It occurs to him that this may relieve a soldier from fighting; so he refuses to act in the hospital. He and other Friends were taken to the front. They declined to take guns and the guns were tied on them. One of them was told that he might be shot for refusing to serve. That alternative he was quite ready to accept. Cyrus was asked to go to the hospital to help nurse the sick and wounded. He went, but immediately after began to *doubt* if he should have done so; and finally refused to serve further in the hospital. A fool lieutenant ordered him to clean his own gun. He refused and was tortured; enjoying during torture "a glimpse of heavenly pity." He and other Quakers were sent to Washington. A confidant urged them to help in the hospital. In a moment of weakness they consented. One of the Quakers refused to salute and was sent to the guardhouse. Finally they were sent home on President Lincoln's order. When there is a cog loose in the machinery it is better to remove the cog.

R. M. Jones. *The Record of a Quaker Conscience. Cyrus Pringle's Diary*. N. Y.: The Macmillan Co. 93 pp. 60 cts.

FROM GENERATION TO GENERATION.

This interesting work from the pen of Julia Evans Neil, traces growth of interest in a family history from an early impulse to "make more thorough acquaintance with her own people,—and find a story or two for her grandchildren" to a satisfying knowledge of inherited traits. That she is a believer in such inheritance, and that to a large degree, is evidenced in statements like the following which she quotes concerning the first American ancestor of a line famous for its brilliant legal and diplomatic careers: "A hard case, and nobody but a clergyman could deal with him—charged with stealing apples and triumphantly acquitted; charged with lying which was disproved; his wit and brains were largely exercised in getting himself out of his law scrapes and he seems to have stamped his personality on his descendants to such a degree that large numbers of them have taken to the law as naturally as ducks to water."

Julia Evans (Stone) Neil, *From Generation to Generation*, 1907. Presented by Henry Moore Neil, 57 Auburn avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

WELL KNOWN AMERICAN FAMILIES.

The following genealogies recently acquired by gift by the Eugenics Record Office, give in varying detail, histories of branches of many well known American families. While with slight exception, they make no attempt to trace the inheritance of given aptitudes, still the sequence of names standing for leadership in commercial, religious and educational lines, establishes a view in favor of such inheritance, which is all the more valid since plainly there has been no preconception in the minds of the compilers in favor of such a view.

Charles Finney Copeland. *The Copeland Genealogy*. Quarto paper, pp. 12. Price \$1.00. Address author at Holdredge, Nebraska.

W. H. L. McCourtie. *The McCourtie Genealogy*. 8vo, paper, pp. 27. No price stated. Address author at Nos. 707 to 711 Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

Robert Cowden. *The Cowden-Gilliland Genealogy*. Pp. 179. Price \$2.00. Address author at 18 Hershéy Street, Dayton, Ohio.

Nelson and Robert F. Flint. *The Flint Genealogy*. Pp. 20. No price stated. Address of author, North St. Paul, Minn.

William A. Fox. *The Fox Genealogy*. Quarto, cloth, pp. 31. No price stated. Address of author, Glencoe, Illinois.

William T. Groves. *The Groves Family*. Paper, pp. 56. Price not stated. Address of author, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Howard D. Ross. *History of the DeHaven Family*. Pp. 34. Wilmington, Del. Press of H. A. Roop.

Eliakim Reed Ford. *The Ford Genealogy*. Pp. 248. Price \$5.00. Address author at Oneonta, N. Y.

J. S. Wrightnour, D.D. *The Frampton Family*. Pp. 208. Price \$2.10. Address author at Clarion, Pa.

Chalmers Hadley. *Notes on the Quaker Family of Hadley*. Pp. 99. No price stated. Address author at Public Library, Denver, Colo.

BAD BEHAVIOR.

At the recent State Conference of Charities and Correction Dr. Walter B. James, Chairman of the State Commission on the Feeble-Minded, insists that the problem of feeble-mindedness is that of unsocial behavior and urges continued research and study of the problem of such anti-social behavior. Thus the crux of the matter is clearly set forth.

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BULLETINS WANTED.

If any of the friends or collaborators of the Eugenics Record Office possess duplicate copies of bulletins numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10b, or 13, they will render an act of service by returning their extra copies to this office. The supply of these particular numbers is either entirely exhausted, or so very low that the Engenics Record Office is unable to provide copies for institutions and eugenicists who seek to complete their files for binding purposes.

This office will in all cases return the postage for any of the above named bulletins which it may receive, and in the case of bulletins purchased, will return the purchasing payment also.

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES.

BIOGRAPHY, 1.

RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS, 10.

FAMILY DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL TRAITS, 1.

FIELD REPORTS:

Miss Armstrong: charts, 2; description, 22; individuals, 71.

Mr. Boger: charts, 2; description, 16; individuals, 124.

Miss Earle: charts, 19; description, 17; individuals, 491.

Mr. Estabrook: description, 168.

Mrs. Hughes: charts, 7; description, 25; individuals, 148.

Miss Pfister: charts, 10; description, 48; individuals, 600.

Mr. Reichert: charts, 1; description, 22; individuals, 80.

Miss Thayer: charts, 3; description, 15; individuals, 73.

CONTRIBUTIONS:

The N. Y. State Board of Charities deposited with the office this month 190 pages of material, including 19 charts containing 2,262 individuals.

PERSONALS.

Miss Laura B. Garrett, '11, was married on February 8 to George H. Chalfin of Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.

Paul Popenoe, editor of the "Journal of Heredity," is Captain in the Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., detailed as District Supervisor of the Law Enforcement Division, Section on Vice and Liquor Control. His present address is 2516 Washington Ave., Newport News, Va.

Miss Florence A. Armstrong, '15, was married on February 3, 1919, to Dr. Percy Vessie. Dr. Vessie for the past eight years has been a physician in the Gowanda State Hospital. Since 1917 he has borne the title "Senior Assistant Physician." Miss Armstrong went to Gowanda in the capacity of field worker, upon the completion of her training course at Cold Spring Harbor. The "Gowanda News" for February 6, 1919, says: "Her efforts in this new branch of psychiatric activity have been gratifyingly successful, thanks to her unflinching tact and endless patience and perseverance in the difficult task of skirmishing around among the patients and their relatives in quest of such facts of personal and family history as might help the regular physicians in the always perplexing business of diagnosis, treatment and after-care."

ALUMNI ROSTER.

EUGENICS COURSE.

SUMMER SCHOOL, COLD SPRING HARBOR,
LONG ISLAND.

Beginning in the summer of 1910 a Course in Eugenics has been given annually by Drs. Charles B. Davenport and Harry H. Laughlin at Cold Spring Harbor. The purposes of this course are: To provide lectures and laboratory and clinical studies in human heredity and other eugenical factors, to give special instruction in the principles and practice of making first-hand human pedigree-studies, and to train students to make investigations in eugenics. How well these functions have been served may be determined best by printing a roster of the several classes, giving for each person the present address and occupation.

Information is desired about those persons whose addresses are not given in this list.

1910.

1. Arner, George B. Lewis. 272 E. 199th St., New York City. Statistician for S. D. McComb and Co., Marine Insurance. Now in Dept. of Budgets and Accounts, War Camp Community Service.
2. Cannon, Gertrude E.
3. Daniels, Marion. 93 Concord Ave., Somerville, Mass. Teaching French and English in Boston High School.
4. Danielson, Florence H. (Mrs. Joseph S. Davis). Care of American Shipping Mission, Lancaster House, London, S. W. 1, England. Assistant Dr. Davis in his office work with Shipping Mission.
5. Devitt, Saidee C. Station A, Faribault, Minn. Eugenics Field Worker, State School for Feeble-Minded, Faribault, Minn.

6. Dranga, Mary (Mrs. Chas. F. F. Campbell). Ohio State School for the Blind, Columbus, Ohio. Acting Superintendent Ohio State School for the Blind. Business Manager of Outlook for the Blind.
7. Eaton, Amey B. (Mrs. Frank Dekker Watson). 5 College Ave., Haverford, Pa. Graduate student Dept. Social Research, Bryn Mawr College, Chairman Philadelphia Conference on Parenthood, Special Agent Federal Children's Bureau.
8. Estabrook, Dr. A. H. 1st Lieutenant, Sanitary Corps, Care of Camp Surgeon, Camp Gordon, Georgia. Psychological Dept. Sanitary Corps. On leave-of-absence from Eugenics Record Office and Indiana Committee on Mental Defectives.
9. Hattersley, Mabel (Mrs. Pearson).
10. Leathers, Dr. Adelbert. Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D. Assistant Professor of Advanced Zoölogy.
11. Moore, Elizabeth P. North Anson, Maine.
12. Pigeon, Ann G. (Mrs. J. M. Van Heusen). 101 Robinwood Ave., Jamaica Plains, Mass.
13. Reeves, Helen T. 55 East Ave., Bridgeton, N. J. Investigator from Indiana State Committee on Mental Defectives until Oct. 1, 1918.
14. Sturges, Mary M. 705 S. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Fourth year student Rush Medical College.

1911.

15. Anderson, W. S. Lexington, Ky. Professor of Genetics, University of Kentucky.
16. Blades, William F. Edgewater

- View, Bayside, Long Island. Export Manager and Assistant Treasurer G. W. Carnrick Co., New York, manufacturers of glandular extracts.
17. Brown, Mrs. W. E. (Woodward, Mrs. D. Lucille Field). 264 Orchard Street, Elizabeth, N. J. Field Worker in Eugenics at the State Village for Epileptics, Skillman, N. J., until the spring of 1918.
 18. Collins, Marion. 1300 N. 22d St., Philadelphia, Pa. Eugenics Investigator, Bureau of Analysis, State Board of Charities, N. Y., until 1918. First year medical student Medical College of Pennsylvania.
 19. Cutler, Maude (Mrs. F. E. Wilson). 980 Windsor Ave., Hartford, Conn.
 20. Davis, Florence (Mrs. Herbert G. Smith). 267 Main St., Brunswick, Me. Secretarial work connected with Four-Minute organization in State of Maine.
 21. de Anguilo y Mayo, Jaime. Carmel, Monterey Co., California, First Lieutenant, Medical Corps, Neuro-psychiatric Station.
 22. Floyd, Irene M. (Mrs. Alexander W. Miller). 40 W. Bennett St., Binghamton, N. Y.
 23. Gaines, Elizabeth V. Saxe, Va. Raising foodstuffs and livestock on plantation in Virginia.
 24. Garrett, Laura B. (Mrs. George H. Claffin). 529 W. 138th St., New York City. Teaching Eugenics and Sex Hygiene, Public Schools in N. Y. City. Lecturing on same in other states.
 25. Gillean, Susan K. 2618 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La. Field Agent for the South, United States Employment Service, Women's Division, Care of Miss Greene.
 26. Hall, Gertrude E. State House, Augusta, Me. Supervisor, State Board of Charities, Augusta, Me.
 27. Hatch, Ruth E. 109 Peterborough St., Boston, Mass. Technician in bacteriology in research laboratory.
 28. Hathaway, Mrs. Winifred. 130 E. 22d St., New York City. Secretary National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness.
 29. Horton, Marion R. Windsor, Vermont. Keeping house for her family. Red Cross war work.
 30. Lawton, Ruth W. 15 Court St., White Plains, N. Y. Field investigator for Children's Clinic of Dept. of Child Welfare, Office of Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, Westchester Co., N. Y.
 31. Macomber, Ethel C. 199 Aspinwall Ave., Brookline, Mass. Having charge of the refugee situation in the Department of Sarthe, France. Bureau of Refugees, American Red Cross, 4 Place de la Concorde, Paris, France.
 32. McKinnie, Adele. 576 Fifth Ave., New York City. Statistical Division U. S. Food Administration, Assistant Director Study of Methods of Americanization, Carnegie Corporation.
 33. Moxcey, Ruth S. (Mrs. C. F. Martin). Woodbury, Conn.
 34. Muncey, Dr. Elizabeth B. 1326 Quincy St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Biographical abstracting at Congressional Library for the Eugenics Record Office.
 35. Niles, Ella C. T.
 36. Orr, Florence (Mrs. A. W. Murray). Wellesley Farms, Mass.
 37. Ross, Jane H. The La Trobe Apt., Charles and Reed Sts., Baltimore, Md.
 38. Taylor, Ruth. 416 Court House, White Plains, N. Y. Director

of Department of Child Welfare
of Westchester Co.

1912

39. Adkinson, June. 71 Fairview St.,
Dorchester, Mass. Assisting in
research in bronchial asthma at
the Peter Bent Brigham Hos-
pital.
40. Alexander, William B. (Mrs. J.
H. Browning). Great Neck Sta-
tion, Long Island, N. Y.
41. Bell, Mary M. 17 Abbott St.,
Wellesley, Mass. Instructor in
Zoölogy, Wellesley College.
42. Bishop, Mabel. Rockford, Ill.
Head of Dept. of Biology, Rock-
ford College.
43. Brown, Katherine W. (Mrs. W.
M. White). Fanwood, N. J.
44. Brown, Virginia R. 142 The Bel-
vedere Apts., Toledo, Ohio.
Teacher of Physiology and Hy-
giene in Scott High School.
45. Bryner, Edna C. (Mrs. Arthur S.
Schwab). 139 W. 15th St., New
York.
46. Curial, Marie T. (Mrs. Guy Mene-
fee). 719 Central Ave., Fari-
bault, Minn. Executive Secre-
tary Home Service Department
of Red Cross in Faribault.
47. Donnelly, Edith G. Durham
Road, Dover, N. H. Sub-master
and teacher of mathematics in
Dover High School.
48. Field, Leora G.
49. Finlayson, Mrs. Alan D. (Wendt,
Anna). 132 Colchester Ave.,
Burlington, Vermont.
50. Gage, Nina M. 1201 E. 60th St.,
Chicago, Ill. Teaching biology
in Chicago High School.
51. Hodgman, Gertrude E. U. S.
Base Hospital No. 82, Army
Post Office 784. Trained nurse
—went to France with Vassar
Unit in September, 1918.
52. Houdlette, Nola. Whittier House,
Lewiston, Me. Registrar of
Bates College.
53. Howard, W. Herbert. Mechanic,
N. C. Railway Postal Clerk.
54. Howe, Ruth L. (Mrs. H. B.
Schuerman). Carrollton, Ky.
55. Hyatt, Sybil. 1512 Corcoran St.,
N. W., Washington, D. C. Claim
Examiner, Income Tax Claims
Division, Bureau of Internal
Revenue, Department of the
Treasury, Washington.
56. Jenkins, Dr. George B. Iowa
City, Iowa. Teaching Anatomy
and doing research in same at
University of Iowa.
57. Kendig, Isabelle (Mrs. I. K. Gill).
10511 Longwood Drive, Chicago,
Ill. Assisting husband in psy-
chology, etc. Research editor
"The American Contractor,"
Chicago.
58. Key, Dr. Wilhelmine E. East
Lyme, Conn. Director of State
Farm for Women.
59. Mackenzie, Mary D. Deceased.
60. Marshall, Wilhelmina (Mrs. W.
M. Zuck). Central Islip, New
York. Field Worker, Central
Islip State Hospital.
61. Mellen, Ida M. 591 Carlton Ave.,
Brooklyn, N. Y. Secretary of
New York Aquarium. Writing
for the New York Zoölogical
Society Bulletin.
62. Morse, Mary C.
63. Newkirk, Mrs. Alice M. (Walter
M.). Radnor, Pa. Examiner,
U. S. Employment Service
(Women's Division).
64. Perkins, Irving C. 39 Winter St.,
Auburn, Maine.
65. Rich, Lucy Chapin. Care of Ma-
jor Fred Albee, U. S. Army Gen-
eral Hospital, Colonia, N. J.
Editorial work. Spent five
weeks in a munitions factory in
fall of 1918.

66. Robbins, Emily F. Apartment 37, 203 E. 27th St., New York. For past six months corerspondent in France for the Red Cross Magazine. Now magazine writer.
67. Robinson, Virginia P. 1700 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa. Teaching and supervising field work in Pennsylvania School for Social Service.
68. Smith, Florence G. (Mrs. E. C. Fischbein). Craig Colony for Epileptics, Sonyea, N. Y. Field worker for Craig Colony until Feb. 1, 1919.
69. Steffen, Dr. Anna E. Long Island Hospital, Boston Harbor, Mass. Acting Resident Physician of Long Island Hospital.
70. Stocking, Ruth (Mrs. Vernon Lynch). 2645 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md. Assistant, Dept. of Protozoölogy, School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University.
71. Taft, Dr. Jessie J. 1612 Poplar St., Philadelphia, Pa. Director, Dept. of Child Study, Seybert Institution, Philadelphia.
72. Udell, Zaida E.
73. Wagner, Ruth. 833 W. Marshall St., Norristown, Pa. Directing Employment Bureau, and vocational guidance at South Philadelphia High School.
1913.
74. Barris, Elizabeth L.
75. Beekley, Catherine W. 20 Madison Square South, New York City. Teacher of chemistry, Juniata College, Huntington, Pa.
76. Burnet, Dr. Anne. Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y. Instructor in Surgical Dressings with Red Cross in Chicago. Now, Contract Surgeon on Medical Staff of the Neuro-psychiatric Hospital, Plattsburg, N. Y.
77. Carr, Genevieve M. 422 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. July to December, 1918, made survey of Mushroom Day Nurseries, Cleveland. General Secretary of Cleveland Day Nursery and Free Kindergarten Association.
78. Catlin, Mrs. Claiborne. 52 Westland Ave., Boston, Mass. Head of Investigation Dept., Boston Children's Friend Society.
79. Clark, Mary. Base Hospital 218, Poitiers, Vienne, France. Sailed for France October 12, 1918. Doing social service work under American Red Cross.
80. Danforth, Dr. C. H. Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo. Associate professor of Anatomy. Teaching, investigating, and giving lectures on Eugenics.
81. Dealey, Wm. L. 872 Hope St., Providence, R. I. Sergeant, Medical Dept., psychological examiner, Camp Meade, Md. Prof. of Psychology, Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn. Now reporter for "Providence Journal."
82. Faulkner, Ellen. 41 Blvd. Hausmann, Paris, France. Bank Clerk with Farmer's Loan and Trust Co., since October, 1917.
83. Gardner, Dorothy. 705 Newington Ave., Baltimore, Md. Teaching in the Public School in Baltimore.
84. Gay, Katherine. Y. M. C. A., A. P. O. 762, France. Assistant publisher of "Woman Citizen." Summer, 1918, worked in British Admiralty Office. Now in Y. M. C. A. Canteen at Le Mans, France.
85. George, Fannie S. 48 Fourth St.,

- Ilion, N. Y. Head of Mathematics Dept. in High School.
86. Greenacre, Dr. Phyllis. Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md. Physician, Phipps Psychiatric Clinic. In charge of the Laboratory of Internal Medicine.
87. Greene, Elizabeth. Base Hospital 8, A. P. O. 701. With Children's Bureau, Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C., until October, 1918. Now reconstruction aid in No. 4 Medical Dept., A. E. F.
88. Groendyke, Jacob W.
89. Hodge, Dr. Frederick A.
90. Jewett, Lydia H. 65 Prescott St., Reading, Mass. Teaching, housekeeping, clerking for government.
91. LaRue, Dr. D. W. East Stroudsburg, Pa. Professor of Psychology, State Normal School. Until December, 1918, Chief Psychological Examiner, Camp Meade, Md. Now Hospital Psychology, Dept. of Physical Reconstruction, Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.
92. Martin, Helen E. (Mrs. Chas. W. Pitcher). Kings Park State Hospital, Kings Park, N. Y. Social Worker and after-care agent.
93. Myers, Dr. Laura T. Harmony Lodge, 1851 N. Berendo St., Hollywood, Calif.
94. Robey, Mabel A. 106 The Cordova, Washington, D. C. Principal, Teacher in ungraded school where morons are taught. Testing public school children for mental ability.
95. Sessions, Mina A. 542 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Since April, 1918, Special Agent for Federal Children's Bureau. Now on Juvenile Court Study carried on by Social Service Dept. of Children's Bureau.
96. Smart, Myrtle F. New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains, Greystone Park, N. J. Research Worker and Historian.
97. Storer, Mary (Mrs. W. J. Kostir). 19 Houston-Fergus Road, Columbus, Ohio.
98. Thayer, Ethel H. Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y. Eugenics Field Worker.
99. Thorpe, Hazel. 10 Dana St., Cambridge, Mass. Medical Social Worker, Massachusetts General Hospital.
100. Tuthill, Tracy E. 27 East High St., Gettysburg, Pa. Captain, Infantry, U. S. Army.
101. Underhill, Ruth M. 38 Linden Ave., Ossining, N. Y. Social Welfare Worker under Red Cross. Care of Red Cross, via Sardegna, Rome, Italy.
- 1914
102. Abbott, Margaret B. (Mrs. H. J. Spencer), 123 Waverly Place, New York City.
103. Allen, Enid C. Vichy, France. Doing Red Cross work.
104. Atwood, Edith S. (Mrs. Ralph E. Davis). 6024 East 12th St., Kansas City, Mo. Expects to do field work at Cragmont, North Madison, Ind., "after the war."
105. Banker, Dr. Howard J. Eugenics Record Office, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island. Genealogist; gathering data on Harvard families.
106. Fulstow, Marjorie. 74 Fenwood Road, Boston, Mass. Medical student Tufts Medical School, interne at Psychopathic Dept., Boston State Hospital.
107. Horton, Elizabeth. State Institution for Feeble-minded, Vineland, N. J. Research Worker.

108. Horwitz, Israel.
 109. Huschka, Mabel C. 15 Court St., White Plains, N. Y. Investigator for Mental Clinic of Westchester County Child Welfare Dept.
 110. Illick, John T. Nanchang Academy, Nanchang, Kiangsi province, China. Professor of science.
 111. Kirk, Sarah K. State Institution for Feeble-minded, Vineland, N. J. Clinical Assistant in Laboratory.
 112. Lattin, Dr. Cora B. Graystone Lodge, Albion, N. Y. Practice of medicine and training class in First Aid under Red Cross.
 113. Lattin, Jay D. B. Captain A. E. F. in France. Wounded at Chateau-Thierry and is now convalescing at Base Hospital No. 6, Bordeaux.
 114. Maguire, M. Elizabeth (Mrs. William S. Stair). 151 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Volunteer Social Worker for Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.
 115. Manifold, Kezia W. 139 Montgomery St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Teacher of Biology in Poughkeepsie High School.
 116. Peterson, Anna M. R. F. D. No. 9, Box 158, Richmond, Va. Superintendent, Virginia Home and Industrial School for Girls.
 117. Pond, Clara P. State College, Pa. Field Investigator for Psychiatric Clinic of Sing Sing. Since September, 1918, Teacher in Zoölogy, Dept. Pennsylvania State College.
 118. Pratt, Mabel H. 420 Berkshire Life Bldg., Pittsfield, Mass. Special Agent, Berkshire Branch, New England Home for Little Wanderers.
 119. Slaughter, Mildred. Army Nurse Corps, Camp Lee, Va., U. S. De-
 - barkation Hospital No. 51. Research Worker, Essex Co. Hospital, Cedar Grove, N. J., until June, 1918.
 120. Taylor, George M. 37 E. 71st St., New York City. In training at Presbyterian Hospital, New York.
 121. Veasey, Helen F. 437 W. 117th St., New York City. In cafeteria business.
- 1915.
122. Armstrong, Florence A. (Mrs. Percy Vessie). Gowanda, N. Y. Field Worker at State Hospital, Collins, N. Y., until February, 1919.
 123. Caum, Edward L. 1420 Piikoi St., Honolulu, T. H. Assistant Pathologist, Experiment Station, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.
 124. Cowdry, Karl M. Whittier State School, Whittier, Calif. Examiner in Psychological Div., Surgeon General's Office, U. S. Army since March, 1918. On leave-of-absence from Dept. of Research, Whittier State School.
 125. Crane, Dr. Harry W. 100 Clinton Heights Ave., Columbus, Ohio. Assistant Professor of Psychology, Ohio State University.
 126. Douglass, Edith M. 174 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J. Post Representative for War Department—Law Enforcement Div. of the Commission on Training Camp Activities.
 127. Funnell, Sarah L. Huntington, New York. In charge of office of United War Work Campaign, Mineola, L. I.
 128. Gould, Joseph F. Norwood, Mass.
 129. Hart, Adelaide M.
 130. Matthews, Mabel A. 43 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass. Principal of Pleasant View School

in Beverly, and Director of the work with retarded children. Now with S. P. C. C. as special agent; duties similar to field work.

131. Myers, Sadie Rea. 800 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill. Assistant Director of Juvenile Psychopathic Institute of Cook County. Mental examinations of Juvenile Court cases. Hull House.
132. Pierce, Julia G. 485 Broadway, Paterson, N. J. Teacher of Biology in the Paterson High School.
133. Whitney, Jean L. 12 Gladstone St., Rochester, N. Y. Teacher of Biology at West High School.
134. Woods, Emily W. Deceased.

1916.

135. Anderson, V. Frances. 147 Kentucky Ave., Lexington, Ky. Instructor in the Dept. of Art and Design, University of Kentucky.
136. Badger, Ruby K. Park Ridge, Ill. Until February, 1919, taking hospital histories at State Hospital, Warren, Pa. Now Superintendent of Park Ridge School for Girls.
137. Barus, Deborah. Milwaukee Children's Hospital, 219 Tenth St., Milwaukee, Wis. Director of Social Service Work at the hospital.
138. Bordon, Elizabeth. 87 Portland St., Hartford, Conn. Teacher in Brown School.
139. Cook, Esther C. State Hospital, Box 13, Taunton, Mass. Social Worker.
140. Coyle, Sara E. 1215 Watchung Ave., Plainfield, N. J. A study of Incurrigibles in Public Schools in Plainfield. Mental tests of backward children.
141. Cruikshank, Lucille (Mrs. R. W.

Scearce). Walnut Hill Farm, Lebanon, Ky.

142. Emmons, F. Marjorie. 10605 Tacoma Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. Child-placing work for the Cleveland Humane Society.
143. Evans, Helen S. 6940 Torresdale Ave., Tacony, Philadelphia, Pa. Visitor for Home Service Section, American Red Cross, Philadelphia.
144. Gardner, Mrs. Marie. 1307 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
145. Kitchel, Mary E. 101 S. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Supervisor of Land Army Unit.
146. Kline, Jessie. Anoka, Minn. Secretary to Head of Aëronautical Research Dept. McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio.
147. Kress, Eleanor H. 344 W. Water St., Lock Haven, Pa. Chairman Home Service Section, Lock Haven Chapter American Red Cross. Actuary Children's Aid Society of Clinton Co., Pa.
148. Nelson, Louise A. Eugenics Record Office, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Archivist of manuscript material.
149. Osborn, Dorothy. State Village for Epileptics, Skillman, N. J. Eugenics Field Worker.
150. Perry, Elizabeth Homer. 414 Columbia Ave., Lexington, Ky. Seed Analyst, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.
151. Pickles, Elsie E. Providence, R. I. Pathological Laboratory, Rhode Island Hospital.
152. Reichert, Frederick L. Johns Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore, Md. Third year student. Assistant in Eugenics Course, summer school, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.
153. Scofield, Ethel L. 839 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn. Investigator for Organized Charities of New Haven.

154. Smith, Helen R. Care of Hathaway Brown School, 97th and Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. Teaching mathematics. War Trade Board, Personnel Dept. (Investigation), Washington, D. C.
155. Sweet, Marion. City Hospital, Worcester, Mass. Chief Technician.
- 1917.
156. Blount, Dr. Anna E. 124 S. Oak Park Ave., Oak Park, Ill. Practice of medicine. Lecturing on Social Hygiene for Y. W. C. A.
157. Brown, Ruth A. 335 S. High St., Columbus, Ohio. Visitor for Children's Welfare Dept., Ohio Board of State Charities.
158. Chace, Eunice E. 261 Crescent St., Northampton, Mass. Teaching Human Anatomy and Physiology at Smith College.
159. Covert, Mildred S. Whittier State School, Whittier, Calif. Field Worker and Investigator for Whittier State School.
160. Cruikshank, Grace A. 456 Columbia Ave., Lexington, Ky. Teaching in Public Schools.
161. Fink, Jessie M. 123 Union Ave., N. E., Grand Rapids, Mich. Principal of Primary and Grammar School, Grand Rapids.
162. Hughes, Mrs. Estella M. Connecticut Hospital for Insane, Middletown, Conn. Eugenics Field Worker.
163. Kornhauser, Arthur W. 2 Lombardy St., Newark, N. J. Army. Lieutenant in Trade Test Div., A. G. O.
164. Leonard, Fannie G. Raynham Center, Mass.
165. Pfister, Bertha. Spring City, Pa. Eugenics Field Worker at State Institution for Feeble-minded of Eastern Pennsylvania.
166. Pilcher, Nancy F. 1418 Belmont St., Washington, D. C. Corresponding Clerk, Bureau of Internal Revenue.
167. Sondheimer, Arthur A. 1338 N. Eden St., Baltimore, Md. Medical student at Johns Hopkins Medical School; member of Naval Unit at said institution.
168. Wander, Paul. 509 W. 122d St., New York. Psychologist and Sociologist to Psychiatric Clinic, Sing Sing Prison. Executive Secretary, Bureau of Rehabilitation.
- 1918.
169. Boger, Harry Anthony. 808 McDonough St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Until March, 1919, Eugenics Field Worker at Central Islip State Hospital, Central Islip, N. Y.
170. Caldwell, Dorothy W. Rhode Island Experiment Station, Kingston, R. I. Assistant in Experimental Animal Breeding.
171. Giffin, Bertha. 812 Brush St., Detroit, Mich. Field Worker for the Psychological Dept., Board of Education, Detroit.
172. Klein, Jessie E. 163 Stanley Ave., Yonkers, N. Y. Field Worker for Charity Organization Society, Yonkers.
173. Silver, Miriam. Dickinson House, Northampton, Mass. Student of Sociology and Psychology at Smith College.
174. Silverberg, William V. 120 West 86th St., New York City. Student of Medicine, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York.
175. Teitelbaum, Laura. 84 Belmont Ave., Newark, N. J.
176. Valentine, Marion K. 110 Engle St., Englewood, N. J. Senior year at Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y.

EUGENICAL NEWS

VOL. IV.

APRIL, 1919.

NO. 4.

HEREDITY OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Thomas Jefferson, born April 13th, 1743 at Shadwell, Virginia, on the foothills of the Blue Ridge, at 14 lost his father. At 17 on his own initiative he attended William and Mary College and, after being graduated, began the study and later the practise of law. In 1769, elected to the House of Burgesses, he helped draft a bold reply to the Royalist Governor. Thereafter he was generally appointed to draft resolutions. At 32 he was recognized as a leading revolutionist and in 1776 he wrote the Declaration of Independence. In the legislature he brought religious freedom and democracy to aristocratic Virginia and at 37 became war governor of that State. In 1784 he went to France to negotiate, with Adams and Franklin, treaties of commerce with foreign nations and remained there as our minister during the early years of the French Revolution. Washington chose him for his first secretary of state (1789) but he resigned in 1794 as a protest against Hamilton's monarchical tendencies. During the six following years he instilled into the American people, by his writings and personal influence, his democratic ideals and these won for him the Presidency (1801-1809). Retiring to his home at Monticello his influence continued. He wrote to Monroe the ideas expressed in the latter's famous doctrine. He died July 4, 1826.

Thomas Jefferson's father was a surveyor or civil engineer who qualified as an expert on colonial boundary surveys. His judgment was so highly esteemed in his community that he was made justice, colonel, and member

of the House of Burgesses. He was a lover of books, like his son whose library was worth about \$50,000. Among paternal gifts may be reckoned Thomas Jefferson's great capacity for work, thoroughness, and love of science. They led him to make prolonged studies of law, to urge improvement of rivers, to favor the decimal system of coinage, weights and measures, to write on the natural history of Virginia, to provide for an exploration of the North West, to appreciate the importance of mastodon remains. His love of learning led him to found the University of Virginia and his love of practical details to assist the artisans of the university building in the selection of bricks, timbers and ornamentation. He served as its first rector.

On the other hand, as a Randolph, he was suave in manner, delicate in taste, high in ideals, exquisite in musical performance, and of almost feminine sensitiveness. He took easily to leadership in public affairs, and had a unique felicity of expression. A capacity for political scheming enabled him to build up a "machine." But his sensitiveness to criticism was responsible for vacillation and inconsistency. This union of yeoman and courtier was a democrat who opposed Hamilton and even Washington when they showed distrust of popular rule. Though an opponent of the extension of federal power, as President he commanded a successful war against the Barbary pirates and secured to our national domain Florida and territory from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains.

D. H. Muzzey: Thomas Jefferson (Figures from American History). N. Y.; Scribner's. 319 pp. Price, \$1.50.

EARLY LIFE OF GENERAL PERSHING.

Pershing is said to be a modification of the Alsatian name of Pfrshing. The immigrant was Daniel, who settled in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, some years before the American Revolution. A grandson, John F. Pershing, migrated to Missouri with his wife, Ann Thompson, and to them John Joseph Pershing was born, September 13, 1860. His childhood was spent amidst the alarms first of the Civil War and later of Indian raiders. He was counted a brave lad. As a student he was not quick but pertinacious and won a prize at school for solving a difficult problem in arithmetic. Ambition early showed itself; he had no idea of remaining in Laclede, Missouri. He taught school, went to the State Normal and won an examination for a cadetship at West Point. He was "sober, slow and industrious." As a youth he was very careful in his dress. Stories are told of his success in meeting opposition to his teaching in a negro school and of his conquering a recalcitrant pupil through a forced but successful fight with his father. He graduated high in his class at West Point, and was immediately given service in the cavalry against Indians. He won recognition for distinguished service in the capture of the blockhouse at El Caney, Cuba, and, as military commander of the Philippines, in the suppression of the Moros. In the Philippines he ruled with an iron hand. Dogged persistence has been a marked trait in General Pershing as it was in his father, who was foreman of a railroad construction crew and later became a man of wealth.

C. H. Farrell: *Incidents in the Life of General John J. Pershing*. Chicago: Rand, McNally Co. 155 pp. Price, 50 cents.

NATURE OF THE PILGRIMS.

A group of reformers at Scrooby, England, 1606, went the Reformation one better in rejecting all religious authority other than their "consciences" and their interpretation of the Bible. They were the religious anarchists of the time. Seeking a Utopia, they left England under social pressure and despite governmental interference; and went to Leyden, Holland. In 1620 after solving intricate financial difficulties, 102 of them reached Plymouth, New England, in December. Houses were built and though an epidemic killed nearly half of their number during the first winter the seed of future New England liberty and intolerance was established and soon flourished mightily.

"Separatists" they were by name and nature; obstinate in rejecting the offers of the patron-company that was financing their transplantation and the advice which Captain John Smith proffered them. Had they been less obstinate the privations of the first winter would have sent them back to England; nor would they have been left so isolated in their religious creed. Their intolerance was not directed solely toward Quakers but also toward the member of the congregation who wrote a letter too early on Sunday evening (to save the candle?).

The Pilgrims differed from the Bolsheviki in adhering strongly to the Ten Commandments, speculatively, and in being able to inhibit their instincts to the extent of following them practically. They steered a remarkable middle course between autocracy and anarchy; they believed in a highly organized community and a weak state.

Roland G. Usner. 1918. *The Pilgrims and their History*. N. Y., MacMillan Co. 310 pp. \$2.00.

CORYELL'S FERRY.

In "Coryell's Ferry," the author sets forth graphically the situation, at this important strategic point in the most trying period of the American Revolution. It was here that "American Preparedness" in the shape of two dauntless young patriots, Jerry Black and Daniel Bray, through correct knowledge of every boat and boatman from Trenton to Easton, gave security to Washington's fleeing troops, and, later, the possibility of victory at Trenton. The book pictures vividly the actors in these stirring times, and furnishes valuable links in the eugenic study of a number of noteworthy Colonial families.

Oliver Randolph Perry. *Coryell's Ferry in the Revolution.* The Fanwood Press. 1915. No price stated. Address Mrs. J. P. Marshall, No. 305 West 87th Street, New York City.

COLONIAL AMHERST.

In "Colonial Amherst," by Emma P. Boylston Locke, the compiler has produced an interesting and valuable book of reference. Through fragmentary anecdote and bits of family and personal history, she has infused the past of this New Hampshire community with a truly living quality. The work is a contribution to eugenic literature in that it sets forth the interplay of traits in personalities both great and small, while the repetition of such names as Wilkins, Hubbard, Dana, Webster and Means shows the part which "good blood" played in giving this little town its position of genuine worth in the history of the state and the nation.

Emma P. Boylston Locke. 1916. 8vo. cloth, pp. 122, illustrated. Address: Compiler at Amherst, N. H. \$1.35.

DID WASHINGTON HAVE SWEDISH ANCESTRY?

In the 1918 number of "Sweden-America," published by the Swedish Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, it is claimed that Washington's ancestry can be traced to Skane, Sweden, from which the family emigrated about 970 to Durham County, England "where they built a small town calling it Wass-ingatum (town of Wassings). The evolution of the name is given as follows: Wass-in-gatum soon became Wessyng-ton, Wissington, Weissington, Wuestington, Whesington, Wasengtone, Wassington and finally Washington.

Genealogists differ as to Washington's ancestry, but the Swedes set forth Washington's own reference to his Swedish ancestry at a dinner given by the Societas Scandinaviensis in Philadelphia, December 11, 1782. They also set forth the claim of relationship on the basis of Scandinavian traits—"a powerful frame, saneness of thought, honest almost to a fault, reticency, phlegmatism, fondness for social pleasure, intense love of liberty and country."

IMMIGRATION AT EBB-TIDE.

Immigration for October, 1918, totaled 11,171. By nationality the list is headed by the Mexicans with 3,896. The English with 1,476 and the Japanese with 1,096 follow in next order. For this same month 634 persons were debarred, the greatest single cause being "likely to become a public charge," for which 276 were excluded. One hundred and forty-five persons were deported during the month. Among these the greatest single cause was "likely to become a public charge," for which 46 were deported. A total inward passenger movement for the month was 33,798, while the total outward passenger movement totaled 29,322.

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ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES.

BIOGRAPHIES, 5.

GENEALOGIES, 5.

RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS, 41.

INDIVIDUAL ANALYSIS CARDS, 29.

FIELD REPORTS:

Miss Covert: description, 28; charts, 2; individuals, 31.

Miss Earle: description, 66; charts, 14; individuals, 216.

Dr. Estabrook: charts, 1; individuals, 70.

Miss Giffin: description, 4; charts, 1; individuals, 5.

Miss Klein: description 7, charts, 1; individuals, 50.

Mr. Reichert: description, 21; charts, 1; individuals, 74.

CONTRIBUTIONS: Professor W. S. Monroe of the Psychology Department of the Montclair Normal school deposited with the Office this month 43 pages of Special Trait material, including studies in skin color, tuberculosis, insanity, migraine, cancer, chorea, consanguinity, speech defect, temper, twins; also other mental, temperamental and physical traits.

The Eugenics Record Office has recently received from Professor George H. Danton, Tsing Hua College, Peking, China, a number of Records of Family Traits filled out in English by his Chinese students, thus the idea of making the genealogical study into a practical pedigree-record is spreading.

PERSONALS.

Miss Jane H. Ross, '11, is engaged in editorial work for the Department of Embryology of Carnegie Institution of Washington. This department is located at the Johns Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore, Md.

Lieutenant Arthur H. Estabrook, '10, has been assigned to the position as Chief Educational Officer of the United States General Hospital No. 14, located at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.

Col. Pearce Bailey has been appointed medical chairman of the State Commission for the feeble-minded, New York State to succeed Dr. Walter B. James who resigned on account of failing eyesight.

EUGENICS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of the Eugenics Research Association met in response to call in President Madison Grant's office, 111 Broadway, New York City, at two o'clock, P. M., Tuesday, February 18, 1919. Present. Madison Grant, C. B. Davenport, and H. H. Laughlin.

A memorandum from the secretary showed that the organization consisted of 136 active and 9 supporting members. The treasurer reported \$135.25 on hand, with no outstanding bills.

On motion which was duly discussed and unanimously carried, it was voted to recommend an amendment to the constitution by inserting the following paragraph:

"Qualifications for Membership: In order to be eligible for active membership, a person must be or must have been actively and successfully engaged in eugenical field studies, or must have published creditable eugenical research papers."

A motion was carried to the effect

that to the section of the By-laws headed "Annual Dues," the following provisions be recommended for addition:

"Annual Dues: Annual dues shall be payable on January first for the current year. Members failing to pay their dues by April first thereafter cease thereby to be members of the association; provided that the Executive Committee may, within its discretion, reinstate such delinquent members."

The secretary was authorized and instructed to prepare for publication a year book giving the constitution, membership roster and list of officers of the association.

The president appointed Drs. C. B. Davenport and Henry E. Crampton a Nominating Committee to report at the June meeting nominees for president, secretary-treasurer, and two members of the executive committee to succeed the two members whose terms expire in June, 1919.

At the June, 1918 meeting of the association the executive committee was authorized in the name of the association to draft and to present to proper persons and organizations resolutions having for their purpose the advancement of eugenical interests. In consonance with this authority the following resolutions were approved:

1. In reference to the necessity of governing immigration on a biological as well as an economical basis.

2. Calling on genealogical and historical societies to provide committees on eugenics and to lay special stress upon the pedigree aspect of historical and genalogical research.

3. Calling on the federal government to make provision whereby eugenical interests would be advanced by making the larger inheritance-tax applicable to those with fewer children,

and a smaller inheritance-tax to those with greater number of children.

4. Asking the Congress of the United States to provide for the printing of the names of the heads of families of the second census (1800), as it has already done in the case of the first census (1790).

5. Calling on the federal government to add to the population schedule for the census of 1920 a column providing for the "full name of the father" and another for "the full maiden name of the mother" of each person enumerated.

6. Presenting to the Roosevelt Permanent Memorial Committee a suggestion that the establishment in Roosevelt's own voting precinct of an institution for studying the factors that govern American family life would be carrying on Roosevelt's ideals.

7. Similar to Resolution 6, but presented to the Women's Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Committee.

8. In the matter of a permanent International Eugenics Institution and an International Eugenics Congress the president appointed Dr. C. B. Davenport a committee-of-one with power to act in the name of the executive committee.

9. In reference to state eugenical legislation, calling upon the states to develop a combined state-wide policy of segregation and sterilization as the best means for insuring the non-reproduction of hereditary degenerates.

10. Calling upon the colleges and universities of the land to provide courses of instruction setting forth the principles which determine race fortunes, and especially the facts of human heredity and their relation to individual talent and national efficiency.

11. Calling upon the United States Senate Committee on Education to in-

clude in Senator Hoke Smith's bill establishing a Department of Education, due provision for promoting eugenical interests.

The president appointed Dr. C. B. Davenport and Dr. H. H. Laughlin a committee-of-two to supervise the preparation of the program for the June meeting. It was agreed that other plans for the annual meeting should follow the usual custom.

Nine persons were nominated for active and three for supporting membership. According to the Constitution these names must be acted upon at the next meeting of the association.

EUGENIC MARRIAGE IN NORWAY.

"The new Norwegian marriage law came into force on January 1, 1919. It may not represent the unadulterated eugenic ideal, but it is so great a step towards it as to be almost revolutionary. It contains eighty-one sections, but the following are some of the salient points: A man under 20 and a woman under 18 may not marry without the consent of the authorities. Birth and baptism certificates must be produced before the bans are published. Under certain conditions, one or both of the contracting parties may be required to show that they have not been insane. Both must declare in writing that they are not suffering from epilepsy, leprosy, syphilis, or other venereal disease in an infectious form. In the other alternative the subject of any of these diseases must prove that the other party to the marriage contract is cognisant of the fact, and that both parties have been instructed by a doctor as to the dangers of the disease in question. The doctor concerned is not to be tied by professional secrecy and is bound to interfere if he knows that any one of these diseases is being concealed

by either side. A written declaration must also be given by the candidates for marriage as to previous marriages and to children born to them out of wedlock. The marriage may be nullified if it is subsequently proved that insanity or any of the above diseases have been concealed, or if an incurable morbid condition, incompatible with married life, exists. Dissolution of the marriage may also be claimed if false declarations have been made or obstacles concealed. . . . Many other causes are defined as valid for the dissolution of marriage, and it is evident that henceforth in Norway it will often be difficult to marry in haste, and that the facilities for escaping from a hasty, ill-judged marriage will prove to be numerous and varied." (British Medical Journal, February 8, 1919.)

DEPOPULATION IN FRANCE.

"French Death Rate far Exceeds Birth Rate.—Official statistics recently made public show that in 1913 the births in France outnumbered the deaths by 17,000. This slight excess disappeared in the following year," since which time the deaths have outnumbered the births. "In 1914 there were 50,000 more deaths than births; in 1915, 1916 and 1917 there were each year nearly 300,000 more deaths than births, the total excess of deaths over births for these four years being 883,160. Births which numbered approximately 600,000 in 1913 dropped to 315,000 in 1916 and 343,000 in 1917, while the deaths increased, but not in comparable proportions, so that the total decrease in population was due to the great diminution in births and not to any great increase in deaths. These statistics do not include the 1,400,000 killed in war."

RACE HYGIENE IN FRANCE DURING THE WAR.

Lucien March concludes that the war during five years has cost the European countries engaged between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 deaths beyond normal expectation. This has been superimposed on a normal expected mortality of 200,000,000 for 5 years—not a catastrophic increase, but important because it falls exclusively on highly selected males.

He finds that France has made progress in fighting alcohol, tuberculosis and venereal disease (but the progress is woefully small!). As weapons for fighting depopulation, March urges the facilitation of marriages, but not the increasing of illegitimacy. Recognizing that pre-war depopulation was due to contraceptive measures and abortion, suggestions for better legislation against criminal abortion and lightening the economic burden of parentage have been discussed by parliament; but little has been done. (Eug. Rev., Jan., 1919.)

A NATIONAL REGISTER OF POPULATION.

Sir Bernard Mallet, the registrar-general, favors the keeping of a "single master register" in England "which would include every man, woman and child in the country. It would contain certain particulars of general interest about each, such as address, name, sex, date and place of birth, and occupation, with information as to marriage and children. . . . As the register would deal with many millions of names, it would have to be maintained in local sections through the country; but it would be necessary to maintain a single central index to all the local registers. Births, deaths and removals would all be re-

ported to this index. The central organization should coordinate and control the local general registers. Under the scheme indicated, eugenists would in time be provided with pedigree records of the population comparable in accuracy with those already provided for prize live stock; and the field for research could be indefinitely extended by tracing the records of the progeny of various unions." (J. Amer. Med. Assn., February 22.)

THE NATION BANKER OF THE CHILD.

Dr. Doisy, President of the Commission of Public Hygiene, believes that all will agree that taxes should be imposed on those who produce few or no children for the benefit of those who produce many and proposes to raise thus a fund of 745 million francs for the productive. Dr. Jayle Paris advocates a "Family Institute"—private but subsidized by the state which shall care for the interests of repopulation of France. For each French child at birth a pass book shall be opened for 1,000 francs and placed at compound interest. Of this 360 francs go during the first year to assist the mother or guardians of the infant. At marriage (which should be early) 500 francs shall be turned over to the child. Any remainder be paid to the married couple in installments during the second year of life of each child after the second. Accounts of those who die childless and others who do not use their funds to go to a common fund for the benefit of children and parents. The fund to be formed in the first place and maintained by an annual tax on celibates, families without, or with too few children. (La presse Medicale, November 25, 1918.)

RACIAL NOBLESSE OBLIGE.

At the Ninth Annual Meeting of the American Association for Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality Dr. R. W. Holmes of Chicago suggested "that every college for young men and women should have compulsory instruction on the influences of heredity." Prof. Roswell H. Johnson held that the population should be increased up to near the limits of food supply of the country; and the superior half should have a higher birth rate than the inferior half. Prof. Sprague of Amherst finds by calculation that 3.7 births per pair of parents are necessary to sustain a fixed population; without 4 children from each of our superior women our race can not progress. "There is a racial noblesse oblige. Unfortunately it found little recognition for there was abroad a spirit of misguided selfishness, a form of individualism. Woe to the nation, which, like ours, found its superior women slacking on the job of motherhood, as ours were doing." (N. Y. Med. Jour., January 18, 1919.)

NOTES AND NEWS.

Miss Mina Sessions has published a report on "The Feeble-Minded in a Rural County of Ohio" (Bull. No. 6, Bureau of Juvenile Research, Ohio Board of Administration). One per cent. of the population of the county in question were found to be feeble-minded. Of the large "Hickory" family 6 are in county institutions and 72 are at large. The chief traits of the "Hickories" are dependency, little crime (except some petty thieving), nomadism, and extraordinary promiscuity of their relationships, 13 people sleeping in one room. Of the 174 descendants of "Happy Hickory" who matured and whose traits are

known 51 per cent. were certainly and 18 per cent. were probably feeble-minded; of the marriages 56 per cent. are cousin marriages in some degree. The study is accompanied by case histories and pedigree charts.

The Galton Society met February 19th at the American Museum of Natural History, New York City. Professor George Huntington gave a paper on the anatomical basis of racial characteristics. The international organization of anthropology was considered. It was voted to establish an anthropological laboratory, to be known as the Galton Laboratory. Mr. N. C. Nelson was elected a fellow.

Among the visitors at E. R. O. during February was Mr. Sigurd Neandross, of Ridgefield, N. J., a sculptor who has an improved method of taking life masks. Would that it were possible to take and store them for all persons whom society delights to honor!

N. Blariughem of the University of Paris is lecturing on the laws of heredity at the Bussey Institution, Harvard University, as exchange professor.

Tables of probable errors in the classes of various Mendelian ratios are given by Kerzer and Boyack in Bull. 249, Agric. Exp. Stat. of Colorado Agri. Coll.

N. Voorhoeve has worked out an extensive pedigree of brittle bone and blue sclerotics. Much hemophilia was also found. He concludes: "The grounds here developed form a strong support for the hypothesis of an hereditary inferiority of the mesenchyme." (Lancet, 195: 740.)

A woman of Cleveland has had by three husbands, twins seven times, triplets four times and quadruplets three times.

EUGENICAL NEWS

VOL. IV.

MAY, 1919.

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HEREDITY OF ALFRED HARMSWORTH.

Alfred Harmsworth was born July 15, 1865, at Chapelizod, County Dublin, Ireland, of an English father and and Irish mother. He left school at sixteen and began successfully to write for periodicals; settled in London with the "Illustrated London News"; next edited a bicycling paper, and then contributed to "Tid-Bits" and did other general literary work. At twenty-three he started a new periodical "Answers" which by sensational advertising succeeded enormously. He started two comic papers, papers for children and young women, a religious weekly, and these grew into dozens of others. With the assistance of his brother Harold, an executive of the highest order and a financial genius, he organized the "Amalgamated Press" and "Associated Newspaper" companies, bought the old London "Evening News," created the "Daily Mail," and finally secured "The Times." Dividends of 40 per cent. have been paid on the common stock of these undertakings. During the war Harmsworth, now Lord Northcliffe, helped overthrow the conservative government and establish Lloyd George, opposed the censorship, revealed military weaknesses and headed a war mission to the United States which supervised a weekly expenditure of \$80,000,000.

Northcliffe is an excellent example of the hyperkinetic. In his case this is combined with "the vision, humor, initiative, aggressiveness" of the Celt "tempered with the patience, bull-dog tenacity, persistence, courage and practicability of the Anglo-

Saxon." He has a wealth of ideas and a pride in converting them into action. Thus when "Answers to Correspondents" failed to make a hit, he dropped the last two words of the name, tried one advertising scheme after the other and finally offered a prize of £1 a week for life for the best guess as to the amount of money in the Bank of England at a certain future date (using coupons cut from his paper) and thus raised the circulation to 750,000.

Northcliffe is a strategist. His love of and ability for expression and the ambition for achievement have kept his eye single for journalism. One brother, Hildebrand, is also a journalist, owner of the London "Globe"; and another, Sir John, had similar tastes. Their father was a brilliant lawyer. Northcliffe's stratagem is seen in the purchase of 3,400 square miles of timber in Newfoundland to supply his newspapers with cheap paper. He is also a tactician. When it became known that the owner of the "Times" had decided to sell it, it was found that Harmsworth already had purchased a majority of the stock. When in 1915, England was failing to supply her army with sufficient high explosive, Northcliffe published the facts without knowledge of the censor.

Harmsworth is a fighter, like many of his mother's family of Maffets. His industry is unlimited; he rises early, goes over the make up of his paper critically and insists on maintaining his high standard of enterprising journalism.

W. E. Carson: Northcliffe, Britain's Man of Power. New York: Dodge Publishing Co., 1918. 456 pp. \$2.00.

SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN FAMILY.

From Clark University comes a noteworthy book on the "Social History of the American Family." The whole work is divided into three parts, the first dealing with the colonial period; the second, the period from Independence through the Civil War and the third, from 1866 to the present time. The history of courtship, marriage, family life and fecundity are traced both in the northern and the southern states and for whites and negroes through the three periods under consideration. The first period was one of early marriage and large families, one in which women occupied a remarkably high position because of their comparative rarity, owing to the excess of immigration of males and their more rapid advance toward the frontier. The period was characterized by marked self control in sex matters, as was to have been expected from the highly inhibited settlers of New England. Farther south, with the presence of an inferior race, illegitimacy and miscegenation were much more common.

After the Revolution a remarkable subordination of women occurred. States like New York and New Jersey which formerly had universal suffrage limited it to males. With increasing wealth, self indulgence spread and the strictness in family relations of the early part of the century became relaxed in the middle decades. With the cessation of the slave trade an extraordinary development of negro-breeding occurred throughout the South, accompanied by extensive miscegenation. City life became more permanent in the nation, introducing the spores of decay into the American family.

In the third period we find the

South greatly changed. Much of the best blood has been killed, much more has immigrated to the North, but the idea of quality, even shrouded in poverty, as the eugenical ideal still persists. Miscegenation continued, despite the development of a strong growing mores in opposition to it. The mulatto families show the greatest variety of degrees of development. A revolution is taking place in woman's world, especially in the north, where women have become competitors with men in industry. With this competition and with the ever increasing trend toward the cities the ideal of large families has almost disappeared in the old stock which still resides in the eastern states. Children, formerly an asset, are now a liability, which must be carried through 15 years before they can become remunerative. Marriage tends to come later in life. Divorce, which has always been fairly easy in the States, tends to gain greater legal restrictions though the internal family conditions that make for it are rather increased than lessened. Race suicide becomes a great national evil. The author concludes with the prophecy that "in the new social order extreme emphasis is sure to be placed upon eugenic procreation and scientific care of children. . . . Families will be reintegrated, not as a property institution but as an expression of esteem for notable lines of heredity."

The work has involved, as the author indicates, an enormous amount of research, prolonged through many years. The main criticism that can be directed toward the results is that just because the subject is so vast the author has been able to make few first hand investigations. He has sought rather to bring together opinions, and these opinions are often ex-

actively opposing. Perhaps this diversity of opinions corresponds merely with the complicated nature of the facts of family life in so varied a population. The "Literary Digest" method of picturing situations leaves the reader unsatisfied, however, and strengthens the conclusion that the condition of the family in different parts of America and the changes of family life that have been going on in these different sections and with different races affords one of the greatest and most promising fields of inquiry in sociology.

Albert W. Calhoun: *A Social History of the American Family from Colonial Times to the Present*. Cleveland, Arthur H. Clark Co., 1917-19. 3 vols. 348+390+411 pp. Index of 53 pp. \$12.

PHYSICAL BASIS OF SOCIETY.

Man is a part of a world of matter and motion. His is a mechanism that reacts strikingly to even minute changes of environment, such as the waves of air that accompany a word like: "Charge!" It is natural, accordingly, that attempts should be made from time to time to analyze the conditions of life. This is the attempt of Professor Kelsey; and he has carried it out pretty well. It might seem remote to discuss differences in the temperature of the stars or even the chemical composition of the earth; but the influence of climate and the interaction of organisms is clearly germane. On the matter of heredity, Dr. Kelsey has a more open mind than have most sociologists; and he devotes two or three chapters to this matter. Racial and sex differences are considered. Negative and positive eugenics are discussed; the stand is taken that defects should be bred out of the family by attention to mating.

The book is not so much an original study as a compendium of facts about

environment and heredity. It is a useful compendium for the general reader; is well written and gives references to the more popular literature. It will be of use to a beginning student of sociology and eugenics.

Carl Kelsey: *The Physical Basis of Society*. 1916. N. Y.: Appleton. xvi+406 pp. \$2.25.

HOMER FOLKS ON PUBLIC CHILD-CARE.

Though published eight years ago this important review of the history of the care of destitute, neglected and delinquent children deserves to have attention directed to it in these pages. The history of changes in ideals is traced, from that of almshouse-placement and indenturing of the opening of the nineteenth century through the era of county homes and boarding or placing out. So rapid has been the development of our ideas about handling the problems of socially inadequate children that even this book is getting out of date. Boards of children's guardians are now wide spread; county care is gradually regaining much of the control which it had once properly lost to the State. Juvenile courts are no longer novelties. But, it must be confessed that society still cherishes the delusion that a good way to handle the local child problem is by sending the specific "problem" west upon farms; it too often merely transfers the "problem" to another state. Still another warning is timely: always must pity be tempered with wisdom, else the boy that likes farm work (and there are such as truly as there are boy-sailors) may be prevented by legislation from doing it.

Homer Folks, 1911: *The Care of Destitute, Neglected and Delinquent Children*. N. Y.: Macmillan. 251 pp. 210. \$1.00.

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MAY, 1919.

TRAINING COURSE FOR FIELD WORKERS IN EUGENICS.

The tenth season for the Training Course for Field Workers in Eugenics will open at the Eugenics Record Office on Wednesday, July 2, 1919, and will continue for six weeks. The course will be given in conjunction with other courses in the Biological Laboratory at Cold Spring Harbor.

The catalogue for 1919 contains the following account of this particular work:

"A course comprising about twenty-five lectures on physical anthropology and on human heredity and eugenics with special reference to conduct. Also daily laboratory work on the following topics: Charting family pedigrees; constructing and using mechanical, chemical and statistical models for illustrating the principles of heredity; tracing the descent and recombination of human traits in actual pedigrees; analyzing such pedigrees in the light of the existing knowledge of heredity; analyzing statistics given in institutional and federal reports; statistical studies on variation in plants and animals; physical and mental measurements in man, with special reference to the Binet and Yerkes-Bridges tests. Clinical studies will be made at institutions for various types of the socially inadequate. Field trips are made for

the purpose of securing family pedigree records at first hand.

"Laboratory work in physical anthropology will include measurement of the skeleton, especially the skull and limb bones, the study of racial types and their proportions, and the measurement of the living body with special attention to the head and facial features, hands and feet, including finger prints and prints of palms and soles.

"There will be available for this course a few scholarships at \$50 each. In allotting them preference will be given to college graduates who have specialized in zoölogical, psychological, or anthropological subjects. Due weight will, however, be given to experience and special adaptability. Candidates for these scholarships should apply to the director at an early date. Letters supporting applications are requested.

"Some of the graduates of this course who are best fitted for the particular work will receive appointments from the Eugenics Record Office and will be assigned the task of introducing eugenical field-studies into state institutions for the socially inadequate classes. Such positions will pay from \$75 to \$100 per month in addition to maintenance and traveling expenses. Drs. Davenport, Laughlin and Wilder."

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES.

BIOGRAPHIES, 12.

COLLECTIVE BIOGRAPHIES, 1.

GENEALOGIES, 5.

TOWN HISTORIES, 16.

RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS, 25.

FIELD REPORTS:

Miss Earle: description, 109; charts, 24; individuals, 467.

Mrs. Hathaway: description, 229; charts, 1; individuals, 667.

PERSONALS FROM THE WHITTIER STATE SCHOOL, WHITTIER, CALIFORNIA.

Herbert Popenoe, formerly acting editor of the *Journal of Heredity*, has been added to the staff in the capacity of research assistant.

Miss Evelyn Raynolds is the author of two family-history studies copies of which were recently deposited with the Eugenics Record Office.

Miss Edythe K. Bryant, of the University of California, is a new field-worker added to the staff. She will be associated in this work with Miss Mildred S. Covert (E. R. O., '17).

Mr. Karl M. Cowdery (E. R. O., '15) has been made vocational director and investigator, retaining his connection with the Department of Research. He is now working on the problem of providing trade instruction to boys of varying native capacity. The family history is to play an important part in this work.

Mr. Willis W. Clark, former field-worker, has been promoted to the newly created position of sociologist. It will be his duty to prepare data on cases considered for parole and discharge, and to study the problem of the placing of cases in their own homes or in positions. Important data are being collected by Mr. Clark relative to the after-success of paroled and discharged boys.

Dr. J. Harold Williams, Director of Research, is to give courses at Fairbault, Minn., this summer, on "Feeble-mindedness and Delinquency" and "Social Work in Subnormality." The latter will deal chiefly with the development of standards of observation for field-workers, as expressed in scales for grading home and neighborhood conditions. He will also give courses at Stanford University on "Feeble-mindedness," etc.

THE POSITION OF FIELD WORKERS.

The Eugenics Record Office addressed a circular inquiry to all of the larger custodial institutions of the country which are known to be engaged in modern field-studies for eugenical or parole purposes, or which have shown some interest in eugenics. The purpose of this inquiry was to determine the financial and social position of eugenical field-workers on the staffs of the institutions for which they work. Responses came from 69 institutions, in 30 States and the District of Columbia.

A tabulation of the answers to the questionnaire reveals the following facts:

Subject	No. Replies.	Monthly Salary.	
		Range.	Average.
1. Nurses	55	\$23- \$75	\$48.04
2. Attendants	56	\$18- \$70	\$37.68
3. Social and parole workers.....	26	\$50- \$75	\$82.91
4. Eugenics field workers.....	11	\$60-\$100	\$81.36
5. Recommended salary for field workers.....	22	\$55-\$125	\$91.61

In addition to salary, all of these institutions provide maintenance and travel expense money. In reference to scale of advancement, 48 institutions responded: 33 stated that advancement was in accordance with years of service, while 15 stated that salary advancement and promotion depended upon the merit basis.

Professional Position: 27 responded. Twenty stated that the Eugenics Field Workers were members of the professional staff; 4 that the Field Workers were equivalent in status to "teachers or social workers"; 3 responded that the Eugenics Field Workers were intermediate between graduate nurses and medical internes.

It has been the practical experience of the Eugenics Record Office that the professional position which its workers hold in their respective institutions depends upon the ability of the individual worker, to a very large degree, and only to a small degree upon the preëxisting customs and classifications of other or allied positions.

A field-worker in eugenics entering the service of a custodial institution will find a professional status and opportunity limited only by the ability and resources of the particular worker herself or himself.

FIELD WORK IN CONNECTICUT.

The report by Dr. C. Floyd Haviland, superintendent of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, 1918, states that the eugenics field-worker attends the daily clinic, and that "every patient is interviewed at staff-meeting shortly after admission, the records in the case are read and the facts obtained are discussed from all angles. Patients to be discharged or paroled are considered in the same way. If desirable the field worker visits and reports on the environment into which the patient is to go, and after discharge keeps informed of the patient's condition either directly or through some social agency." On page 69 of the same report we read: "Field-work was inaugurated October 1, 1916, the field worker during the first year being Miss Louise A. Nelson, who was succeeded the second year by Mrs. Estella M. Hughes. Both workers were trained at the Eugenics Record Office, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, N. Y."

"During the past two years a study of the personal and family history of patients admitted to the hospital has been carried on by means of visits to home communities, immediate fami-

lies and other relatives of the patients. By this means it has been possible to secure information regarding patients committed with such meager data as to render definite conclusions impossible, lacking the supplemental information throwing light on individual make-up, conduct and environment. Aside from the information of medical value, the Field Worker has been able to obtain information of value to the State Comptroller in determining the legal residence of patients, and in ascertaining those responsible for patients' maintenance."

"A most practical aspect of the field work is the means thus afforded by which the hospital has kept in touch with the home conditions of discharged patients and has thus been able to tender advice and advance suggestions, which in certain cases has undoubtedly prevented relapse and recommitment to the hospital. The Field Worker has also engaged in extensive studies of large family groups where further investigation appeared warranted, while other phases of the work are pedigree charting and psychological testing."

SUMMARY OF FIELD WORK.

	1916-17,	1917-18,
Family studies	18	4
Single histories obtained	5	158
Follow-up visits	—	95
Individuals interviewed	—	737
Individuals charted ...	2,623	1,368
Psychological tests	—	40

"A study of the pre-psychotic character of eighteen patients with undoubted dementia præcox has been made on the basis of complete and authenticated anamneses obtained by the Field Worker. In every case anomalies of the social instincts were found."

PEDIGREE STUDIES IN THE SCHOOL.

The Eugenics Record Office has recently received a request for twenty sets of the Record of Family Traits, to be used in connection with the course in Genetics given by Miss Edith M. Twiss, of Washburn College, Topeka, Kans. These schedules are to be filled out by the members of this class in lieu of their taking a written examination. The intelligent filling out of these schedules will demonstrate to the instructor the extent of the student's appreciation of the fundamental principles of heredity, and will at the same time serve to institute for the particular families pedigree-archives of permanent value.

FAMILY HISTORY IN HOSPITALS.

The 29th Annual Report of the New York State Hospital Commission for the year 1916-17 has recently appeared. The tables used in making statistical reports give 26 diagnostic sub-classes of patients. Table No. 23 shows that of the total of 6,877 admissions for the year ending June 30, 1917 a family history of insanity, nervous disease, alcoholism, neuropathic or psychopathic traits were found in 2,354 cases, while 2,824 are reported as having "No unfavorable family history." 1,699 are reported "Unascertainable" in reference to family history.

With the increasing use of trained field workers for investigating family histories of inmates of institutions for the socially inadequate classes, it will be possible to delve more deeply into the matter of pedigree antecedent of the particular inmate. Not only will the now "unascertainable case" be determined, but doubtless many who are on casual examination reported with no unfavorable family history, will be found to possess

hereditary psychopathic traits. Thus in diagnosis and classification and also in prescribing treatment the value of the first-hand facts secured by the trained eugenics field-worker is becoming more apparent each year.

TEMPERAMENT OF THE NEGRO.

In the April number of the Journal of Negro History we learn from an article by Robert E. Park, who in turn quotes from Krehbiel's "Afro-American Folk Songs," that a statistical study of negro songs shows that actually less than 12 per cent. of them are in a plaintive minor key.

"There are no other folksongs, with the exception of those of Finland, of which so large a percentage are in the major mood. And this is interesting as indicating the racial temperament of the negro. It tends to justify the general impression that the negro is temperamentally sunny, cheerful, optimistic. It is true that the slave songs express longing, that they refer to 'hard trials and tribulations,' but the dominant mood is one of jubilation"

LOW INFANT DEATH RATE.

Statistics recently issued by the health department show that in 1918 New York had the lowest death rate of babies of any of the ten largest cities of the United States, and the second lowest ever recorded in the history of the city. The lowest rate was recorded in 1917, when there were 88.8 deaths per thousand living births. The 1918 rate was 91.7. The health department considers the showing was extremely gratifying in view of the war with its resultant economic conditions and the influenza epidemic, which deprived many children of proper care and nourishment." Journ. Amer. Med. Ass'n, Vol. 72, pp. 876.

GENETICS.

Protozoa raised in the laboratory are constantly mutating and producing hereditarily diverse strains, as Henger has shown. He now concludes that these heritable diversities may be due to changes in the volume of the chromatin. (*Proc. Nat. Acad. of Sci.*, Oct., 1918, Jan., 1919.)

Dr. H. D. Goodale has removed from male poultry and ducks the testes and engrafted in their stead an ovary. The implanted ovary influences some of the secondary sexual characters, namely, comb, wattles and plumage causing them to become indistinguishable from those of the female. The spurs, behavior and size are not modified in the direction of the female. (*Genetics*, May, 1918.)

NOTES AND NEWS.

F. Sano (*Proc. Roy. Soc. Med.*, 1917) has studied the brains of close relatives—brothers, parents and children—and finds them much more like one another than those of non-relatives.

The Tenth Annual Report of Letchworth Village contains a report of the field worker, Ethel H. Thayer, '13, giving a summary of the 78 cases of inmates discharged into the community of whose family history she has made a study.

Wanderlust is considered by H. Helweg. Besides the cases ascribed to epilepsy and to hysteria he considers 6 cases in which the patients apparently had clear consciousness. Five of them, however, had suffered head traumas; one inherited also a mental taint. (*Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, Vol. 48, p. 262.)

The Kansas Commission on the Feeble Minded (Dr. Lydia A. de Vilbiss, secretary) has issued a pamphlet, "The Kallikaks of Kansas." It contains the records of no new inves-

tigation, but is made up of reprints of a series of papers by Goddard, Fernald, V. V. Anderson, Byers and three field worker's reports of Maude V. Merrill, Faribault, Minnesota.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, San Francisco, California, has issued a statement which contains this paragraph to which we cordially subscribe:—

"The need of a Psychopathic Hospital in every municipality with a population of 100,000 or more is apparent to all who have given the matter serious thought. The Psychopathic Hospital for smaller communities may be identified with the county hospital and should be affiliated with a medical school wherever one exists. If connected with the county hospital, it should be separate and apart from the wards, to prevent the contact of psychopathic patients with other patients." (*Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, Vol. 9, p. 599.)

A second report of the Indiana Committee on Mental Defectives in Indiana, comprising a survey of eight counties has been recently issued by the secretary of the committee, Amos W. Butler, Indianapolis. The names of the investigators who supplied material for the report are well known to the readers of the *Eugenical News* and comprise some of the best in the country, such as Dr. Arthur H. Estabrook and Mrs. Edith Atwood Davis, of the Eugenics Record Office, Miss Helen T. Reeves, '10, Miss Jane Grifis, Miss Marion E. Nash and Miss Edna R. Jatho of the Training School at Vineland. The findings in each county are briefly described and a series of stories and charts are added. The Committee concludes that there are 20,000 feeble-minded needing institutional care at large in the State and an additional 20,000 feeble-minded not needing institutional care.

EUGENICAL NEWS

VOL. IV.

JUNE, 1919.

NO. 6.

HEREDITY OF LISTER.

Joseph Lister was born at Upton in Essex, near London, April 5, 1827; at 17 he entered University College, London and later its medical school, and took the degree of bachelor of medicine in 1852. He studied under Syme at Edinburgh, became his assistant and was elected as assistant surgeon at the Infirmary, 1856. He married the same year, started investigations on the coagulation of the blood, accepted a call to a professorship at Glasgow and struggled with outbreaks of hospital gangrene. In 1865 having learned of Pasteur's work, showing that putrefaction was fermentation caused by microorganisms, he at once applied the idea to surgery. He used carbolic acid for sterilization at operations and developed his system of antiseptic surgery, against violent opposition but with growing success. He first published on the subject in 1867. He invented the catgut ligature, which becomes absorbed, and he nearly banished hospital infections. In 1869 he went as professor of clinical surgery to Edinburgh and while there developed the air spray and antiseptic bandage. In 1877, at the height of his fame, he was called to Kings College, London, where he spent his remaining active years. In time even London became converted to his system. In his later years he was one of the great objects of interest at medical congresses and for his use and in his honor was built a Lister Institute for treating infectious diseases. He resigned from Kings College Hospital in 1893, and was, for some years, president of the Royal Society. He died full of honors and childless 1912.

Lister was a visualist. Form and color always appealed to him. At 15 he was a beautiful draughtsman with pen and brush. Skeletons charmed him and at 16 he had written an essay on osteology. Even in his later years he described the flowers and the birds that he saw. His brother Arthur was a leading botanist of his day, interested (like Joseph) in the lower forms of fungi.

Lister was a reformer like his mother's father, a master mariner, who was a strong opponent of negro slavery and one of the earliest pledged teetotalers. Lister's reforming instincts directed his efforts against the septic methods of contemporary surgeons. He was a born teacher, like his mother and his mother's mother, who was superintendent of the Ackworth School, London. Lister was fond of investigation, like his scientific father; was exact in his observation and accurate in his memory. Under the stimulus of a large audience ideas and language flowed readily. Yet at times he showed periods of depression, even at 21 years, and repeatedly later. Procrastination was a leading trait. He also had a stammer in his speech. He was fond of traveling like his mother's father, the mariner. He went repeatedly to the Continent and even traveled over North America. Thus his excellent general and special equipment favored his success in the field of antiseptic surgery, leading the way to the conditions which have permitted the return to active service of 85 per cent. of the wounded men in America's last war.

R. J. Godlee: *Lord Lister* (2d edition). London: Macmillan, 1918. 681 pp. \$8.00.

PERSONALITY OF JOEL C. HARRIS.

Joel Chandler Harris was born at Eatonton, Putnam Co., Georgia, December 9, 1848. He was the little poor boy in a wealthy community who knew only his grandmother, and his mother who earned a living for the three by sewing. He was an independent lad and given to mischievous tricks and to chasing rabbits with a neighbor's dog. At 14 he entered the printing office of a literary man who was publishing a periodical. He did odd jobs, but soon showed an impulse to write. He improved rapidly, passed to more important newspapers and finally attained to the editorship of the Atlanta Constitution. He died July, 1908.

Harris was a hypokinetic; almost a schizophrenic. Note the titles of his early poems and prose efforts: "Accursed," "Moonlight," "Murder," "Nelly White" (her grave); "Obituary," etc. But even more striking was his extreme diffidence, so that he was most comfortable in the midst of those slaves whose stories he learned and of which he wrote in the "Brer Rabbit" series that made him famous. It was because of these emotional and mental traits that he was a punster and a paragrapher. Humorous anecdotes were for him what they were for Lincoln. On his tombstone are cast his own words:

"I seem to see before me the smiling faces of thousands of millions. . . . I seem to hear a voice lifted above the rest saying 'You have made some of us happy.' And so I feel my heart fluttering and my lips trembling, and I have to bow silently and turn away and hurry back into the obscurity that fits me best."

R. L. Wiggins: The life of Joel Chandler Harris. Nashville: Smith and Lamar, 1918. 447 pp. \$2.00.

LIFE OF GENERAL THOMAS J. JACKSON.

Thomas Jonathan ("Stonewall") Jackson was born in what is now the state of West Virginia on January 21, 1824. He was descended from Scotch-Irish stock. His grandfather was John Jackson, a merchant who came from Ireland to the new world to make his fortune in 1748. Thomas Jonathan's father, Jonathan Jackson, was a lawyer. He is said to have been a man of "fine mind and kind heart." Thomas' mother was Julia Neale, the daughter of a merchant who lived in Parkersburg, on the Ohio River. He had one brother, Warren, and two sisters, Elizabeth and Laura. The father died of fever when Thomas was very young.

In school Thomas showed no aptness for any study except arithmetic. He was popular with his playmates, and "was sure to be chosen captain." When eighteen year old, he was appointed a cadet at West Point. At the end of four years he graduated seventeenth in his class. It was during his second year at West Point that he attained man's physical estate; this year he "leaped, as it were, to a height of six feet."

During the Mexican War he advanced through the grades of second lieutenant to major of artillery.

About two thirds of the volume is taken up with the story of the life of "Stonewall" Jackson in the Confederate Army. The book, although designed for fifth grade children, is a biography which is more analytical so far as character study is concerned than many more advanced and comprehensive works.

Mary L. Williamson: The Life of Gen. Thos. J. Jackson. Richmond: B. F. Johnson Publishing Company, 1899. 254 pp. 40 cts.

LIFE OF NATHAN B. FORREST.

Nathan Bedford Forrest was born a poor boy in Bedford County, Tennessee, on July 13, 1821. His father, William Forrest, was a village blacksmith, and known as a sober, honest, hard-working man. Nathan's mother was Mariam Beck, a girl of Scotch blood from South Carolina. The biographer credits inheritance from Nathan's mother of those qualities of mind and body which were to make him famous as a soldier. She stood nearly 6 feet tall and weighed 186 pounds. Many tales are told of her great courage and strength of will.

When Bedford was 13 years old, the family moved from middle Tennessee to northern Mississippi, a section which had shortly before belonged to the Indians. Forrest entered the Southern Army as a private, and on February 28, 1865, was made a lieutenant-general. He was the only man in the Confederate Army who started as a private and solely by force of ability rose to the highest command. It is said that he never read a military book in his life, but that he had a genius for war. General Joseph E. Johnston said that if Forest had had the advantages of a military education, he would have been the greatest central figure of the Civil War.

Forrest spent the last years of his life in working the plantation. He was not only successful as a soldier, but as a planter and business man his genius shone forth. He was dashing, brave, courageous, chivalrous—in short, his life is the typical story of the great leader of men who begins life in the log cabin and by sheer force of character rises to the highest position.

The book is replete with tales which throw light upon the character of the man. It is a biography designed pri-

marily for use in the fifth and sixth grades of the public schools as a supplementary historical reader.

H. J. Eckenrode: *Life of Nathan B. Forrest*. Richmond: B. F. Johnson Publishing Co., 1918. 186 pp. 50 cts.

BIONOMIC FAMILY ARCHIVES.

The attempt to gather up what is known of a family and present it as the nucleus of a more extended study, is well expressed in the following genealogies received by the Eugenics Record Office. The Benson Family by Arthur T. Benson; The Reverend Nicholas Baker and his Descendants by Fred A. Baker; The Alexander Family by Charles Beatty Alexander; The Descendants of Thomas Beach by Mary E. Beach, and The Bowman Genealogy by Charles W. Bowman.

They give, for the most part, a history of America's great pioneer class, who in "hewing the forests, opening the roadways, plowing the fields, fulfilled their part as citizens in rearing and maintaining the political fabric." Interwoven with incident and anecdote which furnish apt characterization of certain of the members, they should serve to stimulate the establishment of familial archives for the families in question. Such bionomic archives, recording salient traits with their modification through marriage, the lines of effort in which the various branches succeeded best, and the social value of these lines, would foster a laudable pride of ancestry, and prove of value to constructive eugenics.

One of the compilers appositely quotes:

Man is no mushroom growth of yesterday.

His roots strike deep into the hallowed mold of the dead centuries. Ordinances old govern us, whether gladly we obey or vainly struggle to resist their sway.

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JUNE, 1919.

EUGENICS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.

The 1919 meeting of the Eugenics Research Association will be held under the presidency of Madison Grant, Esq., at Cold Spring Harbor on Friday, June 20, and in Brooklyn, in the Science Room of the Academy of Music, on Saturday, June 21. At the Friday's meeting the scientific program will be rendered and the annual business will be attended to.

The Saturday's meeting will be devoted to a round-table discussion at which field-workers and other investigators interested in eugenics are invited to tell of their work during the past year and to ask and answer questions concerning specific problems in which they are especially interested.

For the Friday meeting members and guests will leave the Pennsylvania Station at 9:09 A.M. and arrive at Cold Spring Harbor at 10:24. They will be met at the station and escorted to the place of meeting at the Eugenics Record Office. The meeting will be called to order under the presidency of Madison Grant, at 11 A.M. There will be a recess from 1 P.M. to 2 P.M., during which lunch will be served. The train returning to New York and Brooklyn leaves Cold Spring Harbor at 4:46 P.M.

Members and guests will be escorted thither.

EUGENICS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION MANUAL.

The Eugenics Research Association has issued, under date of May, 1919, a manual giving a short history of the organization, a copy of its constitution and by-laws, a list of officers and meetings, and finally a roster giving the names and addresses of its active and supporting members.

This association was organized in 1913, and now has nine supporting and one hundred and thirty-six active members. The annual dues are \$1.00 for active, and \$3.00 for supporting members. The EUGENICAL NEWS which is the official organ of the association is sent without charge to each member in good standing.

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES.

BIOGRAPHIES, 4.

GENEALOGIES, 1.

LISTS OF GENEALOGIES, 2.

TOWN HISTORIES, 8.

RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS, 19.

FIELD REPORTS:

Miss Covert: description, 7; charts, 1; individuals, 8.

Miss Devitt: description, 191.

Mrs. Martin (nee Moxcey): description, 500; charts, 37; individuals, 3,224.

Miss Raynolds: description, 45; charts, 3; individuals, 144.

PERSONALS.

Edna Clare Bryner, New York City, '12, is engaged as Director of Block Surveys, Housing Committee of the State Reconstruction Commission.

Virginia Brown, '12, has deposited with the Eugenics Record Office a copy of the outline which she had prepared for a survey of the children's boarding-houses in Toledo,

Ohio. This survey is made for the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. Similar surveys have been made in Detroit, Cleveland, Columbus and Chicago.

These investigations have a eugenical bearing because we have opportunity to investigate the personalities and origins of these children who are on the border-land between the socially adequate and the socially inadequate. The eugenicist must learn how to locate in such homes children with sound minds and bodies and of good descent, in order that the matter of adoption in cases where desired may be made upon a sound biological foundation. The best germplasm found in such environments may be salvaged and given a fitting environment, if the stamp of eugenical approval accompanies the offer of adoption.

As evidence of eugenical interest on the part of soldiers, Lieutenant N. M. Grier, associated with the Sorbonne School Detachment at Paris, France, applied for 20 sets of the Record of Family Traits, to be used in connection with his work with soldiers who contemplate founding families.

That France is again looking toward reconstruction of her peace-time activities is evidenced by inquiries received from French citizens concerning eugenical studies. A letter received recently by the Eugenics Record Office from M. Etienne-Louis Durgeon, an advocate at law living in Paris, inquires concerning the progress of eugenical sterilization in America during the last four years.

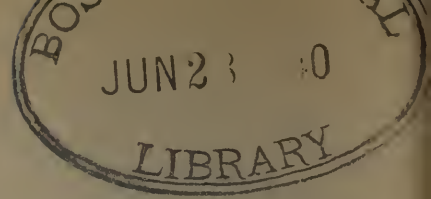
Mrs. Clifford F. Martin, '11 (née Ruth S. Moxcey), who spent the year 1911-12 at the Danvers State Hospital, Hathorne, Mass., studying the family histories of inmates of that

institution, has spent the months of April and May, 1919, at the Eugenics Record Office completing the analysis of some of the more interesting of the pedigrees which she studied during her investigations at Danvers. Especially valuable studies on Essex County families and on the descendants of certain Nova Scotian families which migrated to the United States have resulted.

Mary Drange Campbell, '10, has been Acting Superintendent of the Ohio State School for the Blind, at Columbus, Ohio, and looking after the publication of the magazine, Outlook for the Blind, during the absence of her husband, Charles F. F. Campbell, the superintendent of the Institution. Dr. Campbell has been in Baltimore since June, 1918, serving as assistant director of the Red Cross Institute for the Blind, which was organized to coöperate with the Military Training School for Blind Soldiers. This close coöperation between the army and the Red Cross bids fair to be the beginning of a permanent organization for the blind.

RACE AND FAMILY IN TRANSMISSION OF CANCER.

A review in the J. A. M. A., January 18, 1919 (Vol. 72, p. 232) states that A. H. Roffo "reports several series of experiments with transmission of cancers in white rats, one series alone using 1,500 animals. By interbreeding with the common black rat, and other experiments, he was impressed with the constant predominance of the mendelian laws of heredity as manifested in susceptibility to inoculated cancers. A difference in race and family, even a change to another environment, modifies the receptivity."



A CENTURY OF NEGRO MIGRATION.

The negro, having been brought to America against his will, naturally, as soon as or whenever his movements became unfettered, sought a refuge. The free colored population of the United States in 1850 was 434,495. By 1860 it had increased only to 488,070. At the latter date, of the 60,000 negroes in Canada, 15,000 were said to have been free-born. Of the northern states, Pennsylvania appears to have offered the kindest refuge to the negro. Although his belief in the abolition of slavery was not stronger than that of the Puritan of New England, still the Quaker was not afraid of losing caste by associating with free blacks, whereas the Puritan was inclined to hold aloof. The free blacks in Pennsylvania increased from 22,000 in 1810 to 57,000 in 1860.

Attempts at colonizing the American negro in Africa and in the West Indies are briefly reviewed. Chapter V is devoted to the "Successful Migrant," Chapter VI to "Confusing Movements" following the Civil War. It is in this chapter that the author refutes the statement that the negro is naturally migratory. His contention is that the migration of the negro is compelled against his will by social and economic pressure. In fact one of the great shortcomings of the American negro, is his lack of the pioneering instinct. In 1910, 16.6 per cent. of the negroes were found living in a state other than that in which they were born, while at the same time 22.4 per cent. of the whites were found thus removed from the state of their birth.

The exodus to the West which began in 1879, and drew negroes from Louisiana and Mississippi into Kansas, is given considerable attention. Chapter VII is devoted to the "Migration

of the Talented Tenth," in which it is shown that the more ambitious negroes who have energy enough to secure an education seek to remove from the South away from the scenes of intense racial discrimination.

Chapter IX, the "Exodus during the World War," is for present economic purposes the most important. The greatest movement of negroes in the history of America is that which, due to the shortage of immigrant labor in the North, attracted the negro during the world war to the industrial centers of the North and East.

Miscegenation is not treated in the book, save to mention it as the great dread of the southern white man. A good bibliography accompanies the text.

Carter G. Woodson, Ph.D.: A Century of Negro Migration. Washington, Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, 1918. 221 pp. \$1.00 net.

LAW AND WOMAN.

A woman lawyer has compiled a digest of the laws of the different states affecting women, without a table of contents or index. This digest is preceded by a general statement of 48 pages relating to Woman's legal status. The general account of legal status calls attention to the inequality of state laws concerning woman's rights. Such inequality is no evil *per se*. The theory of the constituent States is that each should draw up laws fitting its peculiar mores. That the mores of French Louisiana are not those of frontier Colorado is not a matter of surprise, nor necessarily of regret. The Coloradan may hold up his hands in horror at Louisiana's "backwardness," but by the Constitution he is not to impose his mores on her. "There is," says the author, "full agreement in

all of the States on just one phase of the law—women are not excluded or exempt from full penalty for violation of any of the criminal statutes.” Perhaps not, on paper, but practically they are. We may heartily agree that healthy mothers are required to preserve the strength and vigor of the race; also that a big man shall not be permitted to maltreat a little child; but we do not shudder to learn that there are 16,000 children helping in the fields of Iowa when we recall with pleasure our childhood days on the farm. We might shed tears for the children forced, against their will, to go to school! We may rejoice that one educated but indigent mother was, by state aid, enabled to keep her children at home, and yet not admit that “the spirit of initiative never grew in an institution with the label of charity” (p. 15) when we recall the case of Henry M. Stanley.

Times, even the laws, change. Legislators have hard work keeping up with the mores and nothing is causing a greater revolution than that “wives” are being so widely replaced by “women.”

Rose Falls Bres: *The Law and the Woman*. Published privately, 1917. 170 pp.

POTENCY OF THE GERM PLASM.

Fischer has just published the first number in a series of publications on “*Biologische Grenz- und Tagesfragen*.” In this number Haecker discusses the problem of the biological preponderance of the transmission of hereditary resemblances through the male line as compared with the female line of descent. As the result of genealogical studies of the pedigrees of princely houses (Wettin, Habsburh), and the tracing of some normal and pathological mental peculiarities through other families, he comes to the conclusion

that this preponderance does not exist, and that tenacity and certainty of transmission of somatic or psychic peculiarities from father to son is not greater than it is from mother to son, or father to daughter. As a general rule there is no individual potency, or especially strong power of hereditary transmission, in some males. These conclusions are of weight in social and legal life. . . . According to the present biological promulgation we can no longer speak of the dying out of a family if no sons are born to carry on the name, for a part of the potency of the germ plasm of the last holder of the name can continue to operate biologically and develop as well through the female line as if sons existed. This equal potency as regards hereditary transmission in no way excludes sex-limited inheritance.

V. Haecker. Review by Grote in “*Zentralblatt für innere Medizin*,” 39th year, pp. 223-224. (April 6, 1918.)

SEX DETERMINATION.

In an effort to test the correctness of Dawson's theory that sex is determined by the supplying ovary, males being produced by fertilization of an ovum from the left ovary, Dr. John J. Murray, Jr., has gone over the records of 17,500 deliveries which occurred in the Obstetric Clinic of the Johns Hopkins Hospital between September, 1896 and March, 1918. (Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin, December, 1918, pp. 275-281.) There were 75 cases (70 women, five of them having two pregnancies), in which the location of the corpus luteum was determined by Cæsarean section, by laparotomy, or by post mortem, and in which there was no doubt as to the sex of the child. Murray found that “male and female children result in about equal numbers from the fertilization of ova from either ovary”

and that consequently Dawson's theory is proved to be incorrect. He concludes that "the causation of sex is probably not due to any factor in the unfertilized ovum"; that "the 'chromosome theory' must be considered the only explanation of sex at present acceptable"; and that "the sex of an unborn child cannot be foretold, nor can either sex be produced at will, by any rules known at present."

TWINS IN RUSSIA.

M. Herman in "Travaux Statistique de la Russie" states that "Teodor Vassilet, peasant of the Government of Moscow had in 1782 (age 75 years) by two wives, 87 children. First wife in 27 accouchments had 16 times twins; 7 times triplets, 4 times quadruplets, never a single child." Second wife had 18 children in 8 accouchments. In 1782, 83 of the 87 survived. The author states that the facts are beyond question, verification having been sought; and Kahmkoff, correspondent of the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg, has substantial proof of the reliability of this statement. (Gould and Pyle.)

The Edinburgh Medical Journal states: "On the 21st of March (1853) the peasant Kerilof was presented, along with his wife, to the empress. The peasant was married, at the second time, at the age of 70. His first wife was confined 21 times. Four times of four infants at a birth; 7 times of three infants and 10 times of twins, in all 57 children, then alive. The second wife had already been delivered 7 times; once of triplets and six times of twins, in all 15 living children, making a total of 72 children born to one man."

NOTES AND NEWS.

Oberlin College has issued a remarkable book of "Vocational Advice for College Students." Of twenty-six topics, one is "Eugenics." The success of Oberlin students as eugenic field workers has indeed been remarkable. Mrs. Finlayson, '12, in this booklet recommends the work to the right type of young woman.

The New York Post of April 24 publishes an appeal of John Tubrick, of Buffalo, a deaf mute, for aid in securing a wife among deaf mutes. Dr. A. G. Bell has pointed out that intermarriage is the usual thing among deaf mutes and that the progeny of such are largely deaf mutes.

From Prof. V. Delfino, of Buenos Aires, we have received a copy of *La Semana Médica* (March 13, 1919). One of the departments of this journal is "eugenica," and this week there is an account of eugenical societies by Dr. Renato Kehl, secretary of the Eugenic Society of San Paulo, Brazil. This is at the same time an attempt to refute the pessimistic views of Dr. Rafael Fornas as to the practicability of the eugenical ideal. Under the influence of Delfino, eugenical ideals are spreading in Argentina.

An Associated Press dispatch from Paris, April 30, states: Capt. André Tardieu finds that 58 per cent. of French soldiers between the ages of 20 and 31 years have lost their lives in the war. Mr. Frank S. Vanderlip stated in New York, May 26, that "When you see today women in the railway yards; women on the street cars; women at many things that men should be doing; when you see men well along in the forties still in uniform—you begin to appreciate what has happened in the way of the loss of man-power."

EUGENICAL NEWS

VOL. IV.

JULY, 1919.

NO. 7.

PERSONALITY OF COLONEL HOUSE

Edward Mandell House was born in Houston, Texas, July 26, 1858—a frontier location. His health suffered from malaria and sunstroke, so he was destined for a bookish career; sent to Cornell University, but recalled before graduating by his father's death. He fell heir to cotton plantations and an income of \$20,000 a year; married in 1881; then removed to Austin and devoted himself to the development of his estate and to politics. In 1892 he managed admirably the campaign of the radical governor Hogg of Texas. In 1894 he was chairman of the campaign committees whose activities made Charles A. Culberson governor. House was chiefly responsible for Culberson's reelection, and selection as U. S. senator. Finally, in 1898, he put through the election of J. D. Sayers as governor and in 1902 that of Samuel W. T. Latham; then Col. House decided no longer to dominate Texas politics. He traveled in Europe, cultivated relations with the state university and was chairman of the executive committee that built the Trinity and Brazos Valley railroad. Before 1912 House had decided that a new democratic candidate for President must replace Mr. Bryan. He set about to seek a "winner." Disappointed in William J. Gaynor, he became interested in the project to nominate Woodrow Wilson for President; invited him to address the State Fair in Texas, October, 1916, and thereafter worked for his selection and organized the Texas nominating delegation so that its rigid adherence to Wilson did much to secure his nomination. After Wilson's election House became his

chief adviser, especially in international affairs. After the war started in Europe House visited Germany, England and France and interviewed the rulers in those countries; and again in 1916 as an accredited diplomatic agent of the U. S. government. After America entered the war House organized an "Inquiry" which greatly influenced the details of the peace conference.

House has a highly developed social instinct. His primary interests have been politics, history, and people who were interested in these matters. The walls of his study are covered by pictures of his political friends. In his earlier years "he was an omnivorous reader of books that dealt with politics, social questions, economics, philosophy, national relations and the moot questions of international interest." This interest in history and politics thrives in a hypokinetic soil. He was always quiet, reserved, the "Texas Sphinx"; he has none of the hyperkinetic impulse to garrulousness, no wealth of ideas struggling for utterance, no love of brass bands and spellbinders, but he has a few large ideas upon which he has long contemplated. He undertakes one job at a time and does it thoroughly. Such a man is fitted temperamentally to become attached to a hyperkinetic and to find, in turn, a fast friend in such. Thus House liked Gaynor, temperamentally his very opposite; and he finds in President Wilson—a teller of anecdotes, a punster, and a fluent speech maker—such gifts as befit the occupant of the highest office in the gift of the people. House is apparently *not* a visualist; in fact the external world, as such, does not make

appeal. But he does love travel (he comes of pioneer ancestry) and the people and their varieties interest him. Little wonder that he has the ideal of dividing the nations on the basis of race.

A. D. H. Smith: *The Real Colonel House*. New York: Doran, 1918.

PERSONALITY OF W. P. JACOBS.

William Plumer Jacobs was born March 15, 1842, at Yorkville, South Carolina. His father was a Presbyterian minister and was located for a time in Charleston where the boy attended college. He studied divinity at Columbia Seminary, and, at 22 years, began to preach at Clinton, S. C., where he spent the rest of his life. Though the village decreased to 176 after the Civil War and he had offers of better salaries, yet he stuck to Clinton; saw it grow to 1,500 inhabitants and saw perfected the work of his hands—a flourishing church and Sunday School; Thornwell Orphanage, which came to have 40 buildings on its campus of over 100 acres and an endowment of \$200,000; the Presbyterian College of South Carolina with nearly a third of a million endowment. He died at the end of a busy Sunday at the age of 75 years.

Jacobs was a visualist. The museum at Charleston was his delight, he made excellent sketches, he collected coins and had a passion for phonography, chess and stars. His father had been a professor of astronomy at Oglethorpe University. Jacobs had a desire for expression and also a love of words. At 15 he had set up and printed a tiny "Book of Reptiles." At 16 he wrote and printed "Notes on the Bible." At 17 he wrote a booklet on "The Alphabet." As he said himself "Oh, I do love books!" At 17 he started a magazine "The Philidorian." Busy as he was with ministerial duties

he began to edit at Clinton a paper, called first "True Witness," then the "Farm and Garden," and finally "Our Monthly." Also he started a "Phonographic Magazine," with his brother's aid. His son, Thornwell, also is an author. Jacobs was a teacher like his father and his son Thornwell, president of Oglethorpe University. At 18 he thought of becoming a missionary; at Clinton he taught a Sunday-school class and later taught in his orphanage and the college. Back of his father for generations were preachers, teachers or printers. A desire to preserve made him continue his diary for many years; and led him to collect a library of records and bound volumes of reports.

Ambition drove him to conserve his time. An impulse to create led him to found churches, colleges and orphanages. Finally a profound faith, and deep piety and conservatism kept him in line with his family for generations as a minister and a man of unquestioning religious life.

Thornwell Jacobs: *The Life of William Plumer Jacobs*. New York: F. H. Revell, 1918. 277 pp. \$2.00.

RACIAL QUESTIONS IN A DEMOCRACY.

At bottom racial antipathy is instinctive and eugenical. We want our daughters to marry persons of their own race. Practically, miscegenation is unfortunate, since hybrids are apt to be badly put together physically, through a disharmonious association of racially dissimilar parts. The mulatto question in the United States is proof of this. Against the instinctive eugenical ideal stands the demand of "Capital" for cheap labor. That demand stocked lovely, virgin America with negroes, until slave importation was prohibited. It brought the cheapest labor from Europe until the laws limiting importation of contract la-

borers were put in force. It lured Chinese coolies, whose numbers were potentially so vast, until the common sense and the eugenical ideals of the people led to restrictive legislation opposed to the high-sounding principles of treaties. "Organized Labor" has opposed the admission of "cheap" immigrants on selfish, economic grounds, to improve its own position; but incidentally it has advanced eugenical ideals.

In our treaty of 1868 with China, we recognized the "inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance." But practically, the United States (like Canada and Australia) has acted in accordance with a higher principle—"the inherent and inalienable right" of the people of any race to preserve racial purity within certain limits; at least to oppose being swamped by intermingling with a markedly dissimilar race with widely different *mores*.

These are the grounds for our difficulties with the unrestricted immigration of Chinese and Japanese with which Dr. Gulick deals in the present book. Dr. Gulick's remedy to limit the immigration of the people of any country each year to 5 per cent. of the existing number of persons from that country in the United States may or may not be the best solution. Whether it is or not must be decided by *eugenical* consequences. Ability to "genuinely Americanize" is a vague term. Does it include absorption into the American germ-plasm? What percentage of dilution of the Anglo-Saxon blood with Negro, Chinese, Japanese blood is commensurate with "Americanization"? This is the serious question. Dr. Gulick's book affords some data on it.

L. H. Gulick: *American Democracy and Asiatic Citizenship*. New York: Scribner's. 1918. 257 pp. \$2.00.

MOTHERS OF PRESIDENTS.

Biographies, and especially English biographies, make the great mistake of neglecting to give information about the mother. And yet there are some important traits, such as physical and perhaps intellectual nomadism, that are derived chiefly, if not exclusively, from the mother's side of the house. The author of the present little book has done a great service by laying stress on the mothers of our presidents. And what a demonstration of the importance of the maternal heritage and training this book affords! Mary Ball and Jane Randolph, mothers of Washington and Jefferson respectively, both of the blue blood of Virginia. Abigail Smith, the mother of John Quincy Adams, who watched her president-husband to prevent him from stultifying himself and had visions of woman's suffrage and national policies. Eliza Ballou, of restless stock, mother of Garfield. Martha Bullock, who brought southern grace as well as southern capacity for fighting to Roosevelt. Janet Woodrow, to whom our president owes much of his scholarship and breadth of vision. The hereditary gifts that come to our presidents through the egg cannot be neglected by the students of their biographies.

W. J. Hampton: *Our Presidents and Their Mothers*. New York: Aste Press. 1918. 94 pp. \$.75.

A NEW COMPLETION TEST.

The Record Office has received from Professor Edwin A. Shaw, of Tufts College, a new Pictorial Completion Test outfit, comprising a board with ten circular removable blocks, containing pictures of appropriate activities, and a manual which is a reprint of his paper which appeared in the December, 1918, number of the *Journal of Applied Psychology*.

EUGENICAL NEWS.

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JULY, 1919.

1919 TRAINING CLASS.

On July 2, the tenth Training Class for Field Workers in Eugenics began work with the following enrollment:

1. Dorothy Frances Aldridge, 72 St. James Place, Brooklyn
2. Cornelia Augenstein, Kent, Ohio.
3. Esther Bingham, 1700 Madison Ave., Scranton, Pa.
4. Julia Evelyn Clark, 204 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
5. Mae Clifton Graham, Granville, Ohio.
6. Mrs. David G. Holmes, 82 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
7. Rev. Mabel Irwin, 49 Garden Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
8. Ralph Linton, 214 East Central Ave., Morristown, N. J.
9. Julia Maie Lyeth, 579 Delafield Ave., West New Brighton, S. I.
10. Blanche F. Pooler, 157 West Lanvale St., Baltimore Md.
11. Rebekah Sugar, 140 East Clement St., Baltimore, Md.
12. Virginia Rohde, Dorranceton, Pa.
13. S. Lucile Thompson, 5446 Vernon St., St. Louis, Mo.
14. Mildred L. Tilton, Hammonton, N. J.
15. Janet L. Watson, 18 Landon St., Pittston, Pa.
16. Paul M. Wherrit, 1845 Hastings Ave., E. Cleveland, Ohio.

THE INTERNATIONAL EUGENICS CONGRESS.

On June 20 the Eugenics Research Association authorized its President to appoint a committee of five to represent this society and other eugenical interests in organizing the forth-coming International Eugenics Congress, which in all probability will be held in New York in 1920. After consideration, on June 30 President Madison Grant, made the following appointments:

- Irving Fisher, of New Haven;
 E. E. Southard, of Boston;
 Mrs. Charles C. Rumsey, of New York;
 Raymond Pearl, of Baltimore;
 R. M. Yerkes, of Washington.

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES.

BIOGRAPHIES, 10.

TOWN HISTORIES, 2.

GENEALOGIES, 3.

RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS, 36.

INDIVIDUAL ANALYSIS CARDS, 16.

FIELD REPORTS:

Miss Earle: description, 63; charts, 16; individuals, 325.

Mrs. Martin (nee Moxcey): description, 112; charts, 8; individuals, 21.

Miss Osborn: description, 152.

Miss Pfister: description, 92; charts, 18; individuals, 886.

PERSONALS.

Dr. Abraham Jacobi, dean of the American medical profession, died at his summer home at Lake George, N. Y., on July 11, 1919. He was 89 years old, and began his medical career in New York sixty-five years ago. He had been active as a teacher, investigator, practicing physician and leader in medical thought during all these years, until a few days before his death. He practiced with equal interest among both the rich and poor.

AN ADVENTURER OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

A professor of history in Yale University has written the life of a man who lived during the seventeenth century at a time when America was becoming settled and when intercommunication between it and Europe was slow and difficult. Of that time John Scott was one of the great "adventurers." He was born at Ashford, Kent, probably of mean parentage, and came with his mother to New England. In 1654 he was put in jail by the Dutch on Long Island for nocturnal raids on their property. After being released he went to Southampton, L. I., married there the daughter of Joseph Raynor and undertook to determine town boundaries. In 1660 he returned to England, bearing a copy of Abraham Pierson's "Helps for the Indians," in which he had a new title page placed bearing the words "approved by that Experienced Gentleman (in the Indian Language) Captain John Scot." In London he met Daniel Gotherson, Quaker, tradesman and spy, who owned land on Long Island and to him he made a fake sale of land he did not own for £2,000 cash. In 1663 he reappeared on Long Island and engaged in extensive but shadowy real estate transactions and, claiming some authority from the king, had himself made president of the English towns on Long Island and attempted to extend English influence towards Manhattan. In his new capacity he even assumed, with the aid of forged papers, certain functions of a viceroy. His reputation soon forced him to leave for the Barbadoes, but it appears that through his representations Berkeley and Carteret had applied for and received from the Duke of York a charter to northern New Jersey, thus forever

cutting off the growth of New York to the west of Manhattan.

In the West Indies Scott entered into the intrigues and international politics of which they were the storm center. He asserts he commanded a small fleet and sailed to Guiana; but his opponents stated that he was a notorious coward. Returning to England he played the parts of an international spy and petty thief, but so played parties against each other that between both he escaped punishment.

Wilbur C. Abbott: Colonel John Scott, of Long Island, 1634 (?) - 1696. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1918. 94 pp.

CERTAIN COMEOVERERS.

In presenting this admirable and extensive work on the New England ancestors of his nephew, Mr. Henry Howland Crapo gives his aim as follows: "In Japan the old Shintoism made the cult of Ancestors the supreme religion. I do not suggest your adoption of such a faith. Your ancestors were no better than they should have been, if, indeed, in many instances, they reached that standard. You at all events are, or should be, immeasurably their superior. Yet there is ethical value in Shintoism. To keep alive and present in one's home and life the memory of those remote beings whose existence produced one's own existence is a form of human allegiance which transcends even patriotism."

Since these "Comeoverers" embrace such notable figures as Anne Hutchinson, Michael Wigglesworth, Nathaniel Eaton, Henry Sewall, Peter Crapo, Judith Vassall, Resolved White, Adam Mott and Pardon Tillinghast, the author was necessarily led far afield with the result which we will set forth in his own picturesque diction: "The history of the settlement of the towns of New Plymouth, Sand-

wich, Dartmouth, Salem, Boston, Ipswich, Newbury, Salisbury, Gloucester, Providence, R. I., . . . and other early New England towns is necessarily intimately involved in the personal history of their settlers from whom you descend. The Pilgrim and the Puritan religious faiths, the Antinomian controversy, the Quaker persecutions, the Witchcraft delusions, the Indian Wars, and other burning topics of the early days, cannot be ignored in telling the stories of your ancestors who were closely affected by them. . . . The knowledge of the story of the settlement of New England which I have, perforce, acquired in the wide search for facts connected with my inquiries in your behalf, has been an ample reward for the work. To imitate the delightfully absurd style of Cotton Mather, I confess that the first and best fruit of my genealogical labors has been a realization of the demonstration through a wondrous concatenation of simple testimonies that this New England of ours was founded by men and women who were dominated by spiritual and not material aspirations. By their works we may know them, but through their faith were we made."

Henry Howland Crapo: *Certain Come-overs*. New Bedford, Mass.: E. Anthony & Sons, incorp., printers, 1912. 2 vols.

STUDY THE CRIMINAL, NOT THE CRIME MERELY.

Dr. Paul E. Bowers, sometime physician in charge at the Indiana Hospital for Insane Criminals, Michigan City, Indiana, has written a novel which we commend to eugenicists. It pictures a suggestible young man led on to worse and worse crimes and finally to attempted murder. A respected pillar of the Church, who rents houses for immoral purposes

and is deep in politics for profit, has a slumming daughter. She falls in love with the righteous district attorney, Kennington, who is unearthing crime and stumbles on the trail of her father. The father flees and dies; the young man is caught and sentenced by a judge who turns out to be his grandfather. Constant love is rewarded.

The heroine posts her future husband on eugenical ideas; but the judge when he learns of his grandson confuses heredity on the one hand and syphilitic infection of unborn child by father through two generations on the other. When Kennington rises to a judgeship he puts into operation his idea that a court should have a psychopathic laboratory attached, with the function of reporting to the judge before sentence is pronounced. There is probably biography and autobiography in this book. We welcome it to our growing shelf of eugenics in literature.

Paul E. Bowers: *The Pawns of Fate*. Boston: The Cornhill Co. 210 pp. \$1.50.

BIOLOGY AND PEACE.

This book by a prominent surgeon is brilliantly written. It is a Niagara of ideas and opinions, all interesting but not all demonstrated as true. The author has a theory of racial decline due to internal factors, like those which cause decline of an annual plant after fruiting. As man reaches a high culture, disharmony appears between mind and anatomic structure. The author insists that cultivation of the soil makes for peace, but that world peace will come permanently as a result of a world union of states.

Robert T. Morris: *The Way Out of War. Notes on the Biology of the subject*. New York: Doubleday, Page, 1918. 166 pp. \$1.00.

SELECTIVE BIRTH RATE.

Sir James Barr, a former president of the British Medical Association, in an article on "The Future of the British Race" (*American Medicine*, Vol. 24, pp. 643-655, Oct., 1918), urges a selective rather than a high birth-rate, and to this end proposes that the masses be educated in the laws of heredity in the hope that those with gross family blemishes will abstain from parenthood. He says that "If everyone would consider his moral responsibility to the race rather than his own selfish gratification, in a very few generations we might produce a pure, moral, highly intellectual, healthy and vigorous race"; and that "The nation which first subjects itself to national eugenic discipline is bound to inherit the earth." Sir James is apparently opposed to the National Health Insurance Act and the establishment of a Ministry of Health, primarily on eugenic principles.

CRANIAL CAPACITY AND INTELLIGENCE.

The British Medical Journal for December 7th reports the results of investigation made in Australia by Dr. Richard Berry, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Melbourne, and Mr. S. D. Porteus, Superintendent of Special Schools in Victoria. The study is based upon the measurements of 2,140 public school boys and university students. The micro-cephalic is defined as one whose cranial capacity is exceeded by 90 per cent. of his or her fellows of the same age and sex. In the investigation above mentioned 50 per cent. of the micro-cephalics were distinctly subnormal intellectually, and only 5 per cent. were above average intelligence. Of the non micro-cephalic group 14 per cent. were sub-normal and 25 per cent. were above the average in intelligence.

EUTHENICS AND THE UNFIT.

Major Leonard Darwin, testifying before the National Birth-Rate Commission, said he was inclined to think that "we should be driven to some form of sterilization as the only way to deal with the question of the unfit, but that we shall require to know a great deal more before we can move along that path. We shall want to be quite sure that sterilization does not affect the character of the person sterilized." Improvements in environment, he said, cannot be relied on to promote racial progress. Expenditure intended to improve hygienic conditions often also tends to promote fertility and, therefore, tends to increase the number of children from bad homes, who are on the average innately inferior to those from good homes. "Social reformers ought to desire to lessen the output of children from bad homes without any reference to the effects of natural inheritance. . . . In considering the effects of such expenditure the Malthusian arguments must not be overlooked." In order to avoid promoting enduring racial harm "no help should be given to homes below a certain standard of decency, suitable institutional assistance being always available for their inhabitants." (*J. Amer. Med. Ass.*, 71, 1929.)

MULTIPLE BIRTHS.

Dr. C. Y. Swan, of Calais, Maine, in *The Massachusetts Medical Journal*, March, 1893, vol. 13, page 104, states: "My cases of triplets were the product of one prolific woman, who gave birth to 6 children in seventeen months and a half. On the 30th of January the first three were born, prematurely, two being dead; one lived about five weeks. On the 16th of July of the following year the second shower came, fine healthy boys and all still living."

FERTILITY AND EMINENCE.

Why do the abilities which made possible an unusual personality fail to reappear in their children? As we study the pedigree of such persons we usually find similar or related abilities in other members of the family. Among the relatives of artists they may produce the artisan or the dilettante; sometimes they are conjoined with stronger tendencies which swamp or strongly modify the artistic bent. It is rarely possible to put one's finger, with certainty, on the conditions which gave "the Divine release from the common way."

In the case of E. A. Abbey, to take a single illustration, the taste and talent for painting were present in father and grandfather. Abbey always gave them credit for his success. To a friend who asked him how he got his first great commission, he said: "Through my grandfather," and to the further question "You are also to decorate the Capitol of Pennsylvania. Did your grandfather get that commission for you too?" he replied: "If I do the work, he will be the cause." Abbey left no children. It is when we look for the occurrence of peculiar gifts in the families of other great men that we get an answer to our question. The children which might have shown these unusual abilities were never born.

In the study of the families of eminent men, over and over we are met by the finality: No issue. At best we may find one or two children to carry on the illustrious line. What are the mathematical chances of fortunate combination of germinal elements in this small number? Very slight. And with the type of marriage frequently made, the probabilities in favor of a mediocre endowment in the resulting one or two children become overwhelming.

NOTES AND NEWS.

As a result of a quantitative, experimental study of the matter A. I. Gates (School and Society, Dec. 22, 1917), concludes that recitation of what is read is superior (for reproduction) to reading alone, by 25 per cent. "Frequent reviews, thinking matters over by oneself, writing briefs, conversation and argument with other students, and the like, are means by which he (the college student) may advance knowledge more quickly and increase his power far more surely."

"Under a bill passed by the legislature of New Jersey, a physician's certificate of health has been made a prerequisite to matrimony in the state. The purpose is to prevent any persons from marrying who are afflicted with contagious or social diseases. The bill also provides that a fee for a physician making the necessary examination shall not exceed \$2.50, and that county physicians, if called on, shall make this examination without charge to indigent applicants." (J. A. M. A., Vol. 72, p. 1554, May 24, 1919.)

The Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift for March 14, 1918 (p. 308), has a brief review of an article by Walter Krause on the influence of heredity on the type and course of tubercular disease in children. The author finds that children who have tubercular parents do not succumb so easily to the severe forms of acute tuberculosis but are attacked rather by the tubercular diseases of lighter or chronic course; while the great number of acute forms of the disease, especially tuberculous meningitis, affect those children who have no tubercular heredity. (See Krause, Walter, "Einfluss der hereditären Belastung auf Form und Verlauf der Tuberkulose der Kinder," Arch. f. Kinderheilk., Vol. 66, Nos. 1 and 2.)

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VOL. IV.

AUGUST, 1919.

NO. 8.

HEART OF A JEWISH CHILD.

The teeming thousands of Jews from Russia, Poland and Germany which fill the streets of lower New York deserve to be understood. They differ, of course. We have to learn them one by one, and draw a conclusion from the tout ensemble. One has revealed her own heart.

Born near Minsk, Russia, in 1880, her earliest recollections are of sights and sounds—bleached linen, sunshine, sky and fields, the colored aprons tied to the crosses over graves; and the singing of birds and rustling of leaves. Early she developed the extraordinary sense of touch found so commonly in her race. Her father was a tailor and the father's father a maker of wooden toys, and as soon as she was able to hold a needle, she learned to sew. Five to eight years later, in America, she became an expert seamstress and operator in a sweat shop.

Early she became devoted to reading. In Russia the Bible and religious books were all she had; but in America her horizon widened and she joined a circulating library of Yiddish books, and learned to read English that its literature might be open to her. "To read became a necessity and a joy."

She lived in a world of imagination and fears. She played with imaginary playmates; she heard "a thousand voices in the air whispering softly." Her father's mother and mother's mother were full of stories which they loved to tell to their eager granddaughter. She was full of fears and superstitions. She was in mortal fear of the cemetery across the road; she dreaded the windowless room through which she had to pass; the thought of

leaving for America brought vague fears; on the trip many nights were sleepless from terror. Unfamiliar scenes in America aroused apprehensions.

Fear, also, followed her father;—fear of the army, fear of human beings, fear of his own shadow, fear of identification.

But when the worm turned, beware! The telegraph boy who heckled her for days at last roused her "fury," and she destroyed his new brass-buttoned cap. When a young man attempted to force his attentions on her traveling companion she "lost her head" and "began to strike at him blindly with both fists." At home she could be so rebellious that her father beat her. When she infringed her aunt's property rights she at first refused to apologize to the aunt, and, when forced to make apology, added an insult to the declaration. Her father's father was quarrelsome and her father's sister hot-tempered. Her father had to flee Russia because of difficulties with the authorities and because he was a conscientious objector.

In excitement she fainted. Her heart would beat violently in moments of dread. She had headaches and vertigo and a stubborn anemia. Always independent (like her brother, who rebuffed an intended kindness), she would read the New Testament, reject the youth her parents had selected for her as husband, and refuse to sweep though it cost her the job, because sweeping was "degrading." Individualistic, selfish, neurotic, she had all the elements necessary for radicalism and revolution.

Rose Cohen, *Out of the Shadow*. New York: Doran Co. 313 pp. \$2.00.

NAVAL MENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

Lieut. L. E. Bisch, Medical Corps, U. S. Naval Reserve Force, is the author of a report which is printed in the United States Naval Medical Bulletin for April, 1919, on the subject: "A Routine Method of Mental Examination for Naval Recruits." He says: "The recruits with which the division is concerned at Hampton Roads may be classified into 'superiors,' 'average,' 'inferiors' and 'illiterates.' They are classified in the detention unit at the time of their entrance into the service by the preliminary psychological examination, as is indicated on the chart. They receive in addition an examination to determine their neurological status. Then, if they are 'superiors,' they are regarded as petty officer material, and candidates for the specialized entrance examination to the petty officer schools; if 'average' they proceed in the regular manner through the detention period into the training station; if 'inferiors' they are held over in the detention unit before being outfitted and are candidates for the intensive psychiatric examination mentioned above; if 'illiterates' but mentally competent they are candidates for the Y. M. C. A. school for illiterates at the end of their detention period. On the chart these types of cases and procedures are indicated by characteristic dotted lines. The training station furnishes another large and important supply of cases. A printed sheet is distributed to all company commanders with instructions that they are to report to the psychiatric division all cases showing any one or more of the following behavior characteristics:

"1. Resentfulness to discipline or inability to be disciplined.

"2. Unusual stupidity or awkwardness in drills or exercises.

"3. Inability to transmit orders correctly.

"4. Personal uncleanness.

"5. Criminal tendencies.

"6. Abnormal sex practices and tendencies, including masturbation.

"7. Filthy language and defacement of property.

"8. Distinct feminine types.

"9. 'Bed wetters.'

"10. Subjects of continual teasing or ridicule.

"11. Queer, peculiar behavior.

"12. All recruits who persistently show the following characteristics: Tearfulness, irritability, seclusiveness, sulkiness, depression, shyness, timidity, antisocial attitude, overboisterousness, suspicion, dullness, sleeplessness, sleepwalking.

"13. Chronic homesickness.

"Roughly speaking, one may divide the types of cases to be weeded out of the service into three great classes—namely, (1) the feeble-minded, including constitutional inferiors; (2) psychoses, actual and potential; (3) functional and organic nervous diseases. In other words, the cases to be looked for comprise not only defective intellectual processes existing from birth or from an early age, but also cases of disordered thinking coexistent with the mature intellect, such as the insanities and the functional types, as well as cases of organic lesions of the central nervous system."

STANDARDIZING RACIAL "NORMS".

In a study of "The Mental and Physical Characteristics of the Chinese" reported in *School and Society* for August 31, 1918, W. H. Pyle makes some significant comparisons between their range and type of variation and those observed among rural and urban American school children. Measurements were taken as follows: Standing and sitting height, weight, grip, speed (tapping with right and left

hand), lung capacity, rote and logical memory, quickness of learning and the ability to perceive and reproduce spatial and logical relationships, the subjects being Cantonese school children between the ages of ten and eighteen years and Chinese women.

The physical tests show a superiority in favor of the urban Americans, the only point where the Chinese excel being in the speed of tapping, the average speed for Chinese boys being 105 per cent. of the speed of American boys. In other respects the "norms" found for the Chinese ranged from 59 to 95 per cent. of those established by the writer for urban American children. The general conclusion was: "Chinese boys and girls are not quite so tall, not nearly so heavy nor so strong as Americans of the same age; Chinese boys are quicker than American boys, the Chinese girls not quite so quick as American girls." Related to the higher speed of tapping is the greater facility of the Chinese in writing, this last having distinct genetic and ethnic bearing as regards the evolution of the widely contrasted systems of hand-writing. In the intelligence tests, the Chinese showed themselves equal or superior in rote memory and the perception of spatial relationships. In quickness of learning and the perception of logical relationships, however, they were found to be markedly inferior to Americans. The writer compares these differences with those obtained from his study of the American negro and of rural children in a Missouri county, and finds the difference between the Chinese and Americans far less than that existing between urban and rural (backward?) Americans. He further states as his opinion that had they been subjected all their lives to the same or similar influences, the Chinese studied would not have been much if any, inferior to the Americans.

Studies of this type are of great value to the racial anthropologist, though many of the implications are open to the objection of deriving "norms" from material whose heterogeneity necessarily varies greatly with the family stock from which the children come. The genetic approach to these problems cannot with safety be ignored, and the writer's frank admission that much further study will be needed before we reach definite ideas of racial difference in innate capacity could with profit lead to careful examination of the range of variation both in Americans of widely diverse origin and in Chinese whose abilities show the greatest departure from the norms thus far established for American children.

A SOLDIER-DOCTOR.

James P. Kimball was born in Berkshire, N. Y., August 21, 1840, and grew up on a farm where he found scope for his love of adventure out-of-doors. Designing him for the ministry, his folks sent him to college, but medicine accorded better with his nature, so he hastened to get his degree and enter the Civil War before it closed. He saw a bit of service before Petersburg in 1865. Later he took a trip to the Pacific and thought of locating in a mining camp; returning home he tried to become a country doctor—but the routine was too deadly for him and he entered again into army service. Thereafter his occupation accorded with his instincts—living in western forts and fighting Indians. For him following a battle on the plains was superior to presiding over a suite of consulting parlors just off Fifth Ave.

Maria Brace Kimball: *A Soldier-Doctor of Our Army*—James P. Kimball. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1917. 192 pp.

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AUGUST, 1919.

**EUGENICS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION—7TH ANNUAL MEETING,
 JUNE 20, 1919.**

The Eugenics Research Association met at Blackford Hall, Cold Spring Harbor, at 11:00 A.M. on Friday, June 20, 1919. Thirty-five members were present. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Charles B. Davenport as chairman pro tem., who presided until the conclusion of President Madison Grant's address on "Race and Nationality." The meeting was then turned over to Mr. Grant, and the following papers read:

Dr. C. C. Little, Sex Ratios in Human Hybrids.

Prof. Will S. Monroe, The Study of Eugenics in the Normal Schools.

Dr. Lucien Howe, Hereditary Eye Defects.

Miss June Adkinson, The Inheritance of Bronchial Asthma.

It then being 1:10 P.M., the meeting adjourned to the grounds of the Eugenics Record Office, where lunch was served. At 2:30 P.M. the meeting re-assembled at the Eugenics Record Office, where the scientific programme was concluded and the business meeting held. The papers on the afternoon programme were as follows:

Capt. Paul Popenoe, Eugenics and Free Love.

Dr. A. J. Rosanoff, Neuro-Psychiatry in the Army.

Dr. Carlton McDowell, Eugenical Aspects of Military Devastation.

Dr. B. Onuf, The Eugenics Problem in Relation to the Manic-Depressive Temperament.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, papers by H. H. Laughlin and Dr. C. B. Davenport were deferred. Dr. L. R. Sullivan was unable to deliver in person his paper on "Races in the United States." Prof. Roswell Johnson, unable to be present in person, sent the secretary an abstract of his paper on "Some Aspects of Human Sexual Selection." Lieut. A. H. Estabrook, who is still in the army, was at the last moment denied leave of absence. He was therefore unable to be present and read his paper on "Mental Defectives in the Army."

The chairman of the nominating committee presented the name of Dr. Stewart Paton, of Princeton, N. J., for president for the year 1919-1920; Harry H. Laughlin, of Cold Spring Harbor, secretary-treasurer until 1920; Dr. Irving Fisher, of New Haven, Conn., and Mrs. Clifford Martin, of Woodbury, Conn., as members of the executive committee to succeed Charles B. Davenport and Henry E. Crampton and to serve on said committee until June, 1922. By unanimous vote of the association the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the association in favor of the nominees for office as reported. This was done, and the president declared them duly elected.

The following constitutional amendment recommended by the executive committee was read and by unanimous vote of the association ratified:

"Qualifications for Membership: In order to be eligible for active membership a person must be, or must have been, actively and successfully

engaged in eugenical field studies or must have published creditable eugenical research papers."

Similarly the following amendment to the By-Laws (Section on Annual Dues) was recommended and duly approved:

"Annual dues shall be payable on January 1, for the current year. Members failing to pay their dues by April 1, thereby cease to be members of the association: Provided, that the executive committee may, within its discretion, reinstate such delinquent members."

The motion was made and seconded and duly carried, that the chair appoint a committee-of-five to represent the Eugenics Research Association and other American eugenical interests in the matter of the International Eugenics Association and its contemplated forthcoming meetings. The president took the appointments under advisement.

Association adjourned at 4:10 P.M.

THE INTERNATIONAL EUGENICS CONGRESS.

The Galton Society is taking the initiative in securing for New York City, autumn of 1920, the first after-the-war meeting of the International Congress of Eugenics. Dr. F. L. Hoffman, who has sailed for Europe, will confer with the Eugenics Education Society of England and other eugenical organizations of Europe on this matter.

ANNUAL FIELD WORKERS CONFERENCE—JUNE 21, 1919.

On Saturday, June 21, 1919, at 10:00 A.M., the Annual Field-Workers' Conference met in the Science Room at the Brooklyn Academy of Music for a round-table discussion of the work and problems incident to eugenical field investigation, under the chairmanship of Dr. Charles B. Davenport.

There were informal reports as to various phases of field-work, outlining difficulties commonly met with, and each was followed by a short discussion. Suggestions were made with regard to possible fruitful fields for research, and ways of meeting conditions in institutions and in the courts. The meeting adjourned at noon.

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES.

FIELD REPORTS:

Miss Covert: Description, 44; charts, 4; individuals, 176.

Dr. Muncey: Description, 10; charts, 2; individuals, 81.

Miss Earle: 154 pages of abstracts from literature.

PERSONAL.

J. T. Illick, '14, writes from Nanchang, China: "The field for eugenical work in China is rich, but some trained Chinese are necessary to get the proper information. The pamphlets of the Record Office have been well used both by the foreign community and the English-reading Chinese. We hope soon to have some of the students interested enough to take hold of some studies of family histories. We would like very much to have some Records of Family Traits. We shall have translations made into Chinese."

Miss Marion Collins, '11, is conducting eugenical field-work for the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, at Middletown, during the months of July and August, in place of the regular field-worker, Mrs. Estella M. Hughes, '17, who is attending a special summer course at Columbia University.

Karl M. Cowdery, '15, was married on July 8, to Miss Edythe Alice Graves, of Whittier, California.

Edward L. Caum, '15, who is engaged in sugar breeding investigations for the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association, visited the Carnegie Station

for Experimental Evolution and the Eugenics Record Office during the first two weeks of July. He was married on July 19, to Miss Mary Eutriken Taylor, of West Chester, Pa.

Born to A. E. and Mrs. Hamilton, a daughter, Elizabeth, June 29, 1919.

Born to J. Theron Illick, '14, and Mrs. Illick, of Nanchang, China, a son, John Rowland, February 22, 1919.

Miss Gladys Swackhamer, who has recently been employed as field-worker by the State Hospital at Warren, Pa., under the superintendency of Dr. H. W. Mitchell, has joined the 1919 summer course for field-workers in eugenics at Cold Spring Harbor.

Correction of July number, page 56: 1919 Training Class. 6. Instead of Mrs. David G. Holmes, should be Marion Hardon Holmes (Mrs. David Truesdel Holmes).

AT CRAIG COLONY.

The 23d Annual Report of the Managers and Officers of the Craig Colony for Epileptics, Sonyea, New York, contains the following statement: "For six years past the colony has been endeavoring to have a regular field worker, so that such a representative could be sent into the various parts of the state in order to obtain first-hand information relative to the family and personal history of not only our patients already resident at the institution, but of applicants for admission to the colony. Such information is often of great value in the compiling of data on which to base a scientific record of conditions relating to the development, course and treatment of the various epilepsies.

"A field worker can also, in the line of duty, disseminate in the various communities to which she may be sent common sense ideas regarding defectiveness, its causes and available

means for partial control, as also the facilities at present existing in the state for the humane care and treatment of the various types of defectives.

"Miss Florence G. Smith, of the Bureau of Analysis of the State Board of Charities, has done further excellent work for the colony during the fiscal year just ended. Heredity charts and considerable detailed information regarding the families studied, as well as a reference to epilepsy itself, have been included in a pamphlet recently printed and distributed by the above-mentioned bureau."

INSURANCE AND EUGENICS.

In this country the graduates of our best universities delay marriage for from seven to nine years after graduation, and average less than two children each, although it is necessary for those who become parents to have over three surviving children to keep the stock from dying out. The postponement of marriage is due, in the majority of cases, to insufficient income in the early years of becoming established in a business or professional career. To enable these picked individuals to marry earlier why not reverse the ordinary plan of insurance, in which a small sum is paid into the company for a long series of years and at death a large sum is paid to relatives or friends, and in its stead let the company advance the large sums first, in quarterly or monthly installments for a short series of years, decreasing gradually to nothing as the earning capacity of the applicant increased, then let him pay into the company a small sum for a long series of years? The result would be that the aggregate of the small payments coming in would equal the aggregate of the large payments going out plus the necessary expense of management and allowance

for failure of payment in case of death of applicant. A necessary feature would be the investigation of the mental, moral and physical heredity and status of the applicant to determine the quality of the risk. If the plan could be made to work economically, its eugenic influence would be great.—Hilda A. Noyes, M.D., Kenwood, N. Y.

THE AVERELL, AVERILL, AVERY FAMILY.

"Who are here are men and women of the frontier, almost of the wilderness. We are almost every man of us within four generations of a log cabin."

With this quotation from an address by Edward Everett Hale the compiler introduces us to a very extensive network containing many names eminent for mechanical, financial and other abilities, as well as for personal and civic worth. That she recognizes the tendency of any large network to break up into lines showing more or less definite trend is indicated by such characterizations as follow: "He had the splendid physique and carriage, and sanguine temperament so general in this branch of the family, and he also inherited the musical tastes of his ancestors, all of his children singing and some playing instruments." "The children of this family (numbering ten) like many other Averills, were all gifted with wonderfully good musical voices." "Mrs. G. inherited the musical instincts of her family and combined with her duties as wife and mother, has been identified with church choirs, both as singer and organist. Mr. G. is a specialized granite worker. He is also a fine vocalist and has been a leading singer in Augusta and Hallowell churches many years. As their children are also musical and all are interested in the annual music festivals now held in Maine, their home—a remarkably

cheerful and happy one—is a center for music lovers." Members of this family have been pioneers, not only in the popular acceptance of the term, but in the remarkable industrial and commercial development this country has known. Fecundity has been high and remains relatively high even to the latest generations. In this respect it affords a gratifying exception to other leading families.

Clara Arlette Avery. The Averell-Averill-Avery Family. Cleveland, O.; Press of the Evangelical Publishing House, 1915. 2 vols.

HEREDITY AND RACIAL DIFFERENTIATION.

A certain philosopher has said, "A man is but the sum of his ancestors." These determine the main trend of his intellectual processes, his impulses and inhibitions, and these in turn largely determine the environment he selects from the varying number of possibilities open to him. No man, however, is the sum total of his ancestors, and he may, in reality, be more notable for the germinal qualities he failed to receive than for those he possesses. The history of any family even casually followed out, furnishes quite as many instances of exclusion as of inclusion of many germinal qualities. Generally speaking, it takes but a few generations to diminish to a thousandth part the influence of any particular ancestor, though the factor of dominance may through future researches be extended to modify this view with regard to the germinal basis of many tendencies and aptitudes.

It is this variety of germinal heritage conjoined with the selective power of the environment which in the course of time leads to such wide divergence in the economic and social condition of a family in its various branches. Superior intellectual ability conjoined with a greater measure

of such temperamental traits as assertiveness and persistence fall to one or more members of a family from mixed stock. They carry their possessor to a new environment and make possible alliances with families of similar potentialities. Assortative matings thus occur which reinforce the traits in place of the swamping or diminution they might have suffered through alliance with a lower potentiality in the former, less exacting environment. The acquisition of wealth and station by the superior endowment follows, and this process extending through the generations results not only in the differentiation of families but possibly in the evolution of races and peoples, and measurably accounts for many of the sectional differences observed in our country as well as those superior abilities which are coming to characterize Americans in general in the eyes of their old-world cousins.

DECLINING BIRTH RATES.

"It is now well recognized that the fall in the birth rate is due chiefly, if not entirely, to the volitional restriction of the size of the family, that is, to the adoption of birth control principles. There are good grounds for assuming that among the thinking classes of the community a majority of married couples limit their families by one means or another. Moreover, there is evidence that among this class the average size of the 'limited' family is larger rather than smaller than that of the 'unlimited' family. The explanation of this apparent paradox is, of course, that those couples with naturally low fertility have no need for limitation, whereas those with naturally high fertility are the most likely to resort to it. I would suggest that the fall in the birth rate is due to a reduction

in the number of large families rather than to any great increase in the number of small ones. I think it very doubtful whether any appreciable number of childless marriages are due to the practice of birth control."—C. Killick Millard. (*J. A. M. A.*, Vol. 72, p. 15, Jan. 4, 1919.)

NEWS AND NOTES.

The Eugenics Educational Society (British) met at Bedford College, Regents Park, on July 8, 1919, to hold its annual meeting and to discuss the subject "How a Knowledge of Eugenics will Help Imperial Development." The chairman was Major Leonard Darwin, Sc.D., and the speakers Mr. R. A. Fisher, Mrs. A. C. Gotto, O.B.E., Professor Arthur Keith, F.R.S., Professor E. W. MacBride, R.F.S., Sir Sidney Olivier, LL.D., K.C.M.G., and Sir Harry Wilson, K.C.M.G.

Professor Arthur Keith in the first of a series of lectures at the Royal Institution on "Problems in British Anthropology," emphasized the need for an anthropometric survey, for it is not the total number of the population which is most important, but the total number of fit individuals in the population. The Conjoint Board of Scientific Societies has appointed a committee to prepare a scheme of survey and the committee "is of the opinion that such a survey is a matter of national importance and that it can be carried out by machinery already in existence" if an advisory council is set up and a bureau is established to deal with the statistics as they are collected.—*Jour. Amer. Med. Assn.*, 70, 1020 (April 6, 1918).

The vital statistics for England and Wales for the year 1916 reported by the Registrar-General shows that eighty-eight reputed centenarians died, seventy-nine of whom were women.—*Jour. Amer. Med. Assn.*, 70, 1021.

EUGENICAL NEWS

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A PIONEER RADICAL.

James Baird Weaver, born at Dayton, Ohio, June 12, 1833, after a boyhood spent in a frontier home in Iowa, seized the opportunity to help drive 50 steers to California, thus satisfying for the time, his nomadic instinct. Returning to Iowa he graduated in law (after 6 months' study), was sent to a state convention to name delegates to a national nominating convention, 1860, married and was commissioned at the outbreak of the war. He fought well in the Second Iowa Regiment at Fort Donaldson, Shiloh, Corinth, and Atlanta. Col. Weaver was discharged in 1864 and later brevetted brigadier general. He entered Republican politics, but was unsuccessful in his political operations. By a fusion of democrats and greenbackers he was elected to Congress in 1878, and again in 1886. In 1880 he was nominated for the presidency by the National Greenback Convention and again in 1892, as a populist. After his second failure he became a Democrat and a local leader in the party. He died 1912.

Weaver was a hyperkinetic. He was easily fired with enthusiasm for new projects and full of ill-founded optimism. His daring was shown from the time when, as a lad of 15 to 17, he carried the mail on horseback, having often to swim Des Moines river, swollen by freshets; and when, at 25, he crossed the torrential Des Moines River on cakes of ice. At Fort Donaldson he was cited for "noble" deportment; after Shiloh he was promoted from lieutenant to major because of his fighting ability. At Corinth he rode up and down his line in the face

of the enemy, encouraging his men. "There were few who were cool as he in battle." His military instinct was like that of his mother's father, Captain Joseph Imlay. Even in Congress he came near to blows with another representative. Weaver talked easily. Already at 21 years he was noted for "ability to speak in public and a taste for discussion and controversy." Throughout life he was constantly in demand as a speaker. In fluent moments he lost control, as when just after the Spanish-American war he called President McKinley "worse than a Spaniard." His emotions were easily aroused; he was devoutly religious and full of sympathy.

Weaver, of vigorous, pioneer stock, was an intellectual nomad and a reformer, fighting for prohibition, paper money, the "laboring class." Ignorant of finance, he grew eloquent over "fiat" money. He was one of the earliest to urge control of trusts, direct election of United States Senators, taxation of incomes, and a department of labor. Organized opposition to the "crank," robbed him of nominations and elections. He talked revolutions, though of a mild type. "The industrial classes are sovereign, and their behests must be obeyed and be obeyed speedily." Yet the advocate of the laboring man little loved labor. He was fond of political meetings, of committees, of conventions, of management of party, of campaign speaking. With a highly developed social instinct he loved the struggle and excitement of political management.

F. F. Havnes: James Baird Weaver. Iowa City: Iowa Biog. Ser. State Histor. Soc. of Iowa. 1919. 494 pp.

FROM CARVING-KNIVES TO SWORDS.

The buxom wife of an early Dutch settler, who cut up into carving-knives the sword bestowed for valiant conduct by General Washington may have been lacking in a certain sentiment of patriotism. Still her act has its symbolic meaning, and her ready adaptation of means to ends is seen today to have been the best type of patriotism for her times. The prompt counter-change from carving-knives to swords images the facility with which the manifold activities of the piping times of peace can be turned to the winning of a Great Cause. This is "American Preparedness" and in its eugenic aspect illustrates the selection of "the fittest" through the operation of the natural and economic factors which inhere in the struggle for mastery of a virgin continent.

The early immigration to Massachusetts Bay was from the most virile stocks of Devon and Somerset. These stocks furnished the seed for the self-governing New England and here in turn arose most of the institutions which aim to put this ideal within reach of every liberty-loving migrant to our shores.

It is significant that the small state of Massachusetts furnished 115,000 men to the Civil War; but it is far more significant that in the quota recently sent to the Front from a Western town, 23 nationalities should have been represented, every one of them on their own affirmation ready to fight to the last ditch in defense of these ideals. In brief, we had in the immigrant of yesterday, a responsive sensitiveness to the social and emotional traditions for which the word America has come to stand. These traditions served first to select the dominant tendencies of the migrant and these tendencies have been trans-

mitted and even intensified by union with strains which earlier found a home here. Meanwhile the institutions founded by the supermen, offshoots from these earlier able strains, have served to clarify, define and further strengthen inchoate strivings toward the democratic ideal, while the raw contacts with the realities of pioneer existence, acting as selective agents through half-a-dozen generations, have developed a resourcefulness and initiative that takes the readiest cut to the attainment of this ideal. The spectacle of millions of young men and women ready as if by a magic word for their part in the world struggle is but the culmination of a world process which has silently gone on through the ages. Thus the story of American Preparedness becomes fraught with vast eugenic import.

MEASURING ENVIRONMENTAL INFLUENCE.

In a report and summary of findings for a Missouri County, W. H. Pyle and P. E. Collins offer in *School and Society* for November 2, 1918, some suggestions as to the cause of the superiority of city children over country children in the exercise of certain mental functions. The survey included the entire school population of a county, over 2,000 in all, and was taken with reference to certain mental and physical characters. The physical measures included height standing, height sitting, weight, lung capacity, strength of grip and muscular speed. The mental tests included measures of logical memory, rote memory, learning capacity, controlled and free association, and the completion test. The results were compared with earlier findings for city children by the senior author, with the following significant conclusions:

In general the physical differences between country and city children are slight. Still, the sex differences are interesting. In most respects the city girl does not show up as well as the city boy. The city does not seem to be as favorable for the physical development of girls as for that of boys. This fact is especially evident from a comparison of the strength of grip of country and city girls, the former being 8 per cent. stronger than the latter, while the country boy is but 1.5 per cent. stronger than the city boy. With reference to mental differences, it is found that country and city children differ more in the tests that involve higher and more complicated mental functions; namely, completion and logical memory. They differ less in the tests that involve simpler functions, as rote memory and substitution. Country girls excel country boys 'at every age; there is more difference between city and country boys than between city and country girls. There is more difference between country girls and boys than between city girls and boys. It therefore follows that the country girl shows up more favorably mentally than the country boy.

In discussing the relations between inherent and acquired capacity, the authors offer the following suggestions: The question arises to what extent the tests measure native capacity and to what extent they measure effects of school training and other environmental influences. The mental tests measure efficiency in various types of performance. This efficiency is determined by various factors of which hereditary native capacity is one, and in the opinion of the writers, the most important. They suggest three factors as being the probable explanation of the superiority of city children: (1) The city children were

on the average, of better stock than the country children studied; (2) the environment of the city hastens the mental development much as it seems to hasten certain aspects of physical development, as indicated by the greater muscular speed of the city children; (3) the better teachers and schools of the city give the city children a training that enables them to understand better what is expected of them in the tests and to do their very best in them. This is especially true of the young children, where the differences between country and city children were found to be the greatest.

SOCIAL DIAGNOSIS.

An experienced social worker has written a sort of handbook for those of her profession. This profession consists of home visitation, and inquiries at home, of the neighbors, school teachers, employers, social workers or physicians about "cases" (*clients*, the author calls them) whose early life and living conditions are to be looked into. The book contains many good suggestions as to first interviews, which seem often in anticipation so difficult (as they are often so fateful). There is one good chapter on *evidence* and on *inferences*. These are important for all social workers including eugenics field workers. There are special questionnaires for the alcoholic, feeble-minded, insane, and others. Lists of different spellings of certain surnames are given. Although eugenical field work is rather special and detailed, there is much in this book that should be read by every field worker. It would be well for each to purchase a copy and study it. We suspect that it will in the future become a text book in Schools of Philanthropy.

Mary E. Richmond; *Social Diagnosis*, New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1917, 511 pp.

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SEPTEMBER, 1919.

FIELD ASSIGNMENTS FROM THE 1919 TRAINING CLASS.

Up to date (August 29, 1919) the following field assignments from this year's training class have been definitely made:

1. Miss Dorothy Aldridge, of 72 St. James Place, Brooklyn, has been assigned as field-worker to the Central Islip State Hospital Central Islip, N. Y. The superintendent of this institution is Dr. G. A. Smith, and the clinician to whom she will report directly is Dr. George W. T. Mills.

2. Miss Virginia Rohde, of Torrance, Pa., will have charge of the field-work for the Bangor State Hospital, Bangor, Me., under the supervision of Superintendent Dr. Carl J. Hedin.

3. Miss Cornelia Augenstein, of Kent, Ohio, has been assigned to the position as field-worker in eugenics for the Girls' Training School, Gainesville, Texas, under the direction of Superintendent Dr. Carrie Weaver Smith. This is the first eugenical field-work which has been undertaken in Texas.

4. Miss Mae Graham, of Granville, Ohio, has been appointed to a position as scientific assistant at the Eugenics Record Office, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.

These four investigators will be on

the pay-roll of the Eugenics Record Office. The first three are being sent out under the joint basis plan, whereby the Eugenics Record Office pays the salary of the trained worker, provides the necessary note-books and field-worker's supplies, while the co-operating institution provides her travelling expenses and maintenance and has immediate supervision over her work to the extent of selecting cases for pedigree study and directing the time and manner of their investigation. Such joint employment usually continues for one year, its purpose being to introduce modern eugenical field-studies. After the experimental year, the collaborating institution, if satisfied with the work, usually adds the investigator to its own staff, employing her henceforth independently of the Eugenics Record Office. Thus this office is enabled by sending its joint basis field-workers to different institutions each year, to introduce the work into many states.

Miss Graham will be employed independently by the Eugenics Record Office.

Misses Rohde and Augenstein will begin their work October 1, 1919, and continue for one year. Miss Aldridge will remain at Central Islip for at least six months, beginning September 1, 1919.

PERSONAL.

Dorothy Osborn, '16, has resigned her position as eugenical investigator at the Village for Epileptics, at Skillman, N. J., to take effect August 31. On September 15 she will begin work as a field investigator for the Wayne County Psychopathic Clinic, Detroit, Mich.

Captain Arthur H. Estabrook, '10, Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., is now Chief of the Educational Service of General Hospital No. 3, Rahway, N. J.

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES.

RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS, 6.

CONTRIBUTIONS:

Miss Klein: Description, 8; charts, 1; individuals, 84.

FIELD TRIPS AND CLINICS OF THE 1919 TRAINING CLASS.

Each year the members of the Training Class for Field Workers in Eugenics, conducted by the Eugenics Record Office, are given a number of clinics and field trips. These clinics are made possible through the kind coöperation of the administrators of the many custodial institutions for the several types of the socially inadequate in New York and neighboring states. The custom is for the class to visit the institution, where quite uniformly the most skilled clinician on the staff is detailed to give a lecture and to conduct a clinic. This year the trips and clinics were as follows:

1. On the morning of July 9, Dr. Aaron J. Rosanoff, assistant superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane at Kings Park, Long Island, gave a very valuable clinic showing typical cases in each of the principal types of insanity. After lunch he addressed the group on the subject of shell-shock, and then conducted the party through the laboratories and wards. During this inspection the work of the institution was explained, and the students were permitted to converse with the patients. This was the tenth annual clinic which this hospital has been good enough to provide for the eugenics class.

2. On July 16, 17 and 18, five Connecticut institutions were visited. On July 16, the Norwich State Hospital for the Insane received the class. Here the Assistant Superintendent, Dr. E. S. Burdsall, conducted the party through the institution and, in practically all of the wards, held im-

promptu clinics, in which the students were permitted to take part. On the morning of July 17, Dr. Roy L. Leak, Assistant Superintendent of the Middletown State Hospital for the Insane, provided a clinic in which he analyzed quite thoroughly a number of cases showing the typical reactions of patients suffering from *manic-depressive insanity* and *dementia præcox*, and explained the nature and value of psychoanalysis. Lunch was served at the hospital, during which time Dr. Leak answered questions which had arisen in the minds of the students during the examination of the patients. On the afternoon of the same day, the party journeyed to the Connecticut State Prison at Wethersfield, at which place Warden C. C. McClaughrey reviewed a number of case-histories, and explained the history of prison development in the state of Connecticut. He then provided a trip of inspection through the prison. The visit was completed by a further round-table, during which the warden answered questions concerning the reactions of certain types of individual prisoners.

On the morning of July 18, the Meriden School for Delinquent Boys occupied the attention of the class. Here the students were permitted to talk with the individual boys, and conducted what amounted to a series of first-hand examinations into case-histories and mental and emotional reactions.

In the afternoon the class journeyed to West Cheshire, where Dr. W. D. Berry, the physician in charge of the State Reformatory, described the plans of his institution for classifying and treating the young men committed to his care. Here the administrative attitude was found to be one which holds the inmates of the reformatory more in the light of psychopathic patients who under proper treatment

personally, but not socially, might be salvaged to society, than as wilful criminals.

3. The morning of July 22 was spent at the Psychiatric Institute on Ward's Island, New York City. The clinic was given by Dr. Clarence O. Cheney. Here special attention was given to cases of mental disease growing out of syphilitic infection. In the afternoon of the same day the two institutions on Randall's Island were visited—first The New York City Children's Hospital, an institution for feeble-minded children. Here Dr. James F. Vavasour, the medical director, conducted the class from ward to ward, held impromptu clinics, and answered questions in reference to the administration of the institution and the reactions of the individual children who were being examined. The day's work was completed by visiting the House of Refuge, the second institution on the same Island. This latter is under the superintendency of Col. Edward C. Barber. Here the method of classifying inmates by means of modern psychological tests is being installed. The system being worked out was explained in a short lecture by the mental tester, Mrs. L. G. Odell, after which the class visited the school and attended the military exercises.

4. On July 25, the class spent the morning at Dr. B. Onuf's private sanatorium, "The Alicia," at Rutherford, N. J., at which place they listened to a lecture by Dr. Onuf on the subject of the relation between mental effectiveness and the manic-depressive temperament. After the lecture lunch was served, and Dr. Onuf then by clinical demonstration illustrated some of the types of mental activity and emotional reaction which he had developed in his lecture.

In the afternoon the class proceeded to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hos-

pital at 210 East 64th Street, New York, where Dr. W. B. Weidler gave a lecture on the nature of hereditary eye defects, after which he demonstrated by the use of the ophthalmoscope in the hands of the students many of these defects in patients whom he had especially assembled for this particular clinic.

5. On August 5, the Central Islip State Hospital for the Insane was visited. Here Dr. George W. T. Mills addressed the group on the subject of the insanity laws of New York State, and then presented a clinic in which he demonstrated cases which he had psycho-analyzed. Later in the afternoon the different wards were visited and impromptu clinics held by the physicians in charge.

6. On August 7, the class again journeyed to Kings Park Hospital. Here under the direction of Dr. Charles G. McGaffin, they were shown the case-history records which the institution maintains. Selected cases were then chosen for practical work in actual pedigree-study in the field. The patient was examined as an actual field-worker would be expected to make such a study, the records were gone over, the sources of information listed, and all preparations made for an actual field investigation.

7. On August 8, the Brunswick Home for feeble-minded persons, at Amityville, Long Island, under the superintendency of Dr. C. L. Markham, was visited. Here the students spent the day in examining the patients and making various mental measurements, using principally the Binet and Knox tests.

8. The field-work was concluded on August 11 by a day spent gathering data in the home territories of the patients who were selected for pedigree-study at the King's Park Hospital on August 7.

APTITUDE AND THE LIFE WORK.

A Yale student on being asked: "Did you take Greek?" replied, "No, but I was exposed to it." In this waggish rejoinder, is compressed the whole philosophy of vocational choice, as well as the reciprocal effect of inherent tendency and environal influence. We may extend educational opportunity indefinitely, but with the necessarily wide range of human capacity, it is useless to count on anything like uniformity of effect. In short, "You may lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink."

Recent works such as Woodworth's *Dynamic Psychology* and McDougall's *Social Psychology* show a promising tendency to take increased cognizance of native endowment as fundamental in the behavioristic sciences. McDougall goes so far as to point out that the department of psychology which is of primary importance for social science is that which deals with the springs of human action, while Woodworth, defining capacity as in-born adaptation to special features of the environment, maintains that the mental mechanisms which provide easy and pleasurable reactions to certain stimuli, thus possess their own drive. In this relation, we glimpse a final solution of many vexed questions of human conduct.

As analysis proceeds, we shall doubtless find that with some slight deviation, the same makeup may deal successfully with a fairly wide range of subject matter, and that the environment played its vital part in providing or failing to provide this range. Thus the capacities which distinguished a particular diplomat were equally valuable to his humble cousin in the village post office; the abilities of a house-to-house seamstress, known as the community raconteur, spelt fame for her novelist or playwright son;

the country shoemaker, with an added dose of assertiveness and economic opportunity, makes of the younger brother a captain of industry. In brief, it was some slight temperamental variation, playing upon a similar endowment that made all the difference in the "end-product."

The effect of the environment is largely to be sought in the possibility of deferred decision with all that that implies of wider vision and better mental equipment. The survey of any family will duplicate such instances as the following: A youth has aspirations to public service, but family poverty forces him into trade. He acquires a competence, and it is his son, who, with similar endowment, but with time and social opportunity, realizes the father's earlier ambitions and becomes the distinguished executive or princely benefactor. A young woman has "the making of an artist." An early marriage and the ever-encroaching demands of husband and family finally choke out all impulse to this type of expression, but this very failure makes her insistent that the similarly gifted son or daughter shall "have a fair chance." Here the mother's self-sacrifice furnishes the means of realization. We thus reach a rational working hypothesis on this vital problem of the vocation, and may hope with extended analyses of a wide range of cases, to arrive at the fundamental relationship between the hereditary and social factors which they involve.

EUGENICS IN HUNGARY.

In November, 1917, there was organized in Hungary a "Gesellschaft für Rassenhygiene und Bevölkerungs-politik." This society has for its object (1) the study of the injuries which threaten the Hungarian people, especially the declining birthrate; (2)

the determination of the ways and means of increasing the number and prosperity of the people: and (3) the promotion of attempts to secure a better environment to promote the race. The guiding idea is to inoculate all branches of the state with race conscientiousness, regard for the future of the race, and esteem of large families. Dr. Geza von Hoffman is director of eugenical research.

BRITISH DEATH RATE UP.

Deaths exceeded births in England and Wales in the last quarter of 1918, according to the report of the Registrar-General made public March 19, 1919. The births were 161,775 and the deaths 241,218. The deaths exceeded those for the preceding quarter by 127,000. Influenza caused 98,998 deaths in the quarter. This was the first excess of deaths over births since establishment of registration. (*Boston Evening Transcript*.)

IMMIGRATION INCREASING.

During the year ending June 30, 1919, there were admitted to the United States 143,132 immigrant aliens and there departed of the same class 123,522. The Commissioner General of Immigration calls attention to the fact that the low ebb of 1918 has been passed and the totals for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, show a substantial increase, even without the formal conclusion of peace.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The *Charlotte Medical Journal* for September, 1918 (Vol. 78, pp. 121-122), in an editorial on the recent decision of the Michigan Supreme Court that the sterilization law passed by the legislature of that state was unconstitutional because it was class legislation, says that it is to be hoped that the Michigan legislature will reenact

similar legislation making the statute applicable, with proper restrictions, to all mental defectives and insane persons resident in the state. It also suggests that it would be well for the progressive citizens of North Carolina to see that a similar measure is presented for the consideration of the North Carolina legislature.

The *Journal of the American Medical Association* for May 31, 1919 (Vol. 72, p. 1652), gives a brief review of an article by J. G. Ocaña in the "Siglo Medico," Madrid, Vol. 66, p. 165 (March 1, 1919), on the increasing death rate and lower birth rate in Spain. "Ocaña states that the death rate in Spain was 21.6 per thousand inhabitants in 1912 but gradually it increased to 26.14 in 1917. The birth rate in the corresponding years declined from 31.6 to 29.02. The birth rate in the cities in 1918 was only 26.01."

Dr. Agnes Blühm (Berlin) finds that of German war workers who have become mothers 48.4 per cent. are unmarried. Out of every 100 advanced pregnancies of the unmarried women there are about 40 miscarriages or abortions. (*Arch. f. Rassen- u. Ges. Biol.*, Oct. 24, 1918).

An Associated Press dispatch from Coblenz, July 24, states that "Reports of marriages between American soldiers and German girls have been received at headquarters from various parts of the occupied area during the past few days."

The author of "A Social History of the American Family" described in the EUGENICAL NEWS for May, 1919, was erroneously referred to as Albert W. Calhoun, whereas the name should have been Arthur W. Calhoun. The publishers of this three-volume work announce that the volumes are no longer sold separately, and that the price of the set is \$15.00 net.

EUGENICAL NEWS

VOL. IV.

OCTOBER, 1919.

NO. 10.

THE IRON HUNTER.

Chase Salmon Osborn, born Huntington County, Indiana, January 22, 1860, the son of two rural physicians, studied at Purdue University and at the same time worked on the local newspaper, but before graduating left for Chicago and went (1880) to Milwaukee, where he did newspaper work and then at twenty-three purchased and published the Florence (Wisconsin) Mining News and cleaned up the place morally. He made exploring trips into Canada while doing newspaper work, and finally settled (1887) in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, as owner of its "News." He still kept up his explorations, and in 1889 discovered the Moose Mountain Iron Range, on the Vermillion River in Canada. This brought him wealth. He was postmaster at the Sault 1889-93, state game and fish warden 1895-9, commissioner of railroads 1899-1903, regent of the University of Michigan 1908-11, and governor of the state 1911-12. His interest in iron offered the excuse for world-wide travels and explorations, and he has uncovered a great iron ore range in Madagascar.

Osborn is a hyperkinetic. His autobiography is lively with wit, slang and good stories. He has always been a fighter: at eight with a boy who derided his house, at eleven when he used a revolver on boys who tormented him as he carried newspapers, in church with the boy who called him a vile name, with organized prostitution at Florence, and at the Sault, with opposed newspapers, leading to suits by him for libel, with his political opponents. Energetic, like his father,

Osborn beat the agents of the bad element in Florence who tried to block his visit to secure the Governor's aid: "I always went with all my might at whatever my hands found to do."

To Osborn natural forms make great appeal. Natural history fascinates him. He loves the open and to tramp with Indian guides through the Canadian forest. "I think the greatest charm in prospecting is not the hope of finding wealth, it is the life in the clean, unhurt out-of-doors. God is in the lakes and streams, in the sky and stars, in the hills and valleys, in the throat of birds, and even in the ululations of wolf, owl and frog, in everything, of everything—Everything."

Both his parents were physicians. The Iron Hunter is also a nomad. Beginning at 10 years he ran away from home annually, and permanently at 18. He started to walk from Lafayette to Chicago, since he was prevented from riding in box cars; later he walked on to Milwaukee; he jumped at a chance to go to the frontier at Florence; the great wilderness of Canada drew him "like a loadstone"; "If I had not gone, something in me would have busted"—"it was something of the spirit that had driven and coaxed my grandfather across the Alleghenies." Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, Madagascar lured him.

Sensitive and bashful at times, with a love (like his father) of experiment, full of good humor and rugged honesty, Osborn has hewed a straight upward course in public esteem.

Chase S. Osborn: *The Iron Hunter*. New York: Macmillan, 1919. 316 pp. \$2.00.

A PIONEER IN SCIENCE.

Alfred R. Wallace, born in Usk, Monmouthshire, England, January 8, 1823, left school at the age of fourteen to go to a builder's in London, and later with his brother to land surveying in Wales. A strong interest in natural history led him to go, at 25 years, with Bates to the Amazon, and he published a book on this expedition. At thirty he started for the Malay Archipelago, and collected and observed there until 1862. While there he discovered, independently, the law of natural selection. From his return to London, he was constantly engaged in compiling reports of his discoveries and writing general works on Geographical Distribution of Animals, Island Life, and Evolution. Gradually he came to write more on social and industrial matters, on spiritualism, and against vaccination; and completed his autobiography (1905). He died in 1913.

Wallace was attracted by beauty of form and color in plants and animals. This æsthetic instinct combined with curiosity led him to study plants intensively as a boy. Probably "lung trouble" in adolescence made outdoor life thereafter exceptionally pleasant. His experience as land surveyor gave him training useful to the traveler. A natural shyness led him to find relief in the absence of fashionable society on the Amazon and in the Malay islands. He had his father's fondness for literature; which in Wallace's case was accompanied by a desire and a capacity for expression. He had, too, a good deal of that gentleness of character which rendered his father unable to compete successfully with the business world. Thus between him and Darwin, coadjutors in the discovery of Natural Selection, there existed no jealousy. But his family stock was not so good as Darwin's, and in contrast to Darwin he failed to maintain

to the end poise, good judgment and the inductive spirit.

L. T. Hogben: Alfred Russel Wallace (in *Pioneers of Progress Series*). New York: The Macmillan Co., 1918. 64 pp. \$1.00.

THE SMEDLEY GENEALOGY.

This extensive work records upwards of 12,000 descendants of George and Sara Smedley of Chester County, Pennsylvania. Nearly half of these are in the line of one daughter, the rest being descended from four remaining children. The several branches of these lines also show wide differences in fertility. Considering only those which persist to the present day, whose record is relatively complete, we find the totals ranging from 60 to 1,743. An important factor here is early marriage with its effect on the number of generations produced in a given period. In the branch totalling 60 there are five generations in 150 years, as compared with seven generations in the same length of time for the branch totalling 1,743. This illustrates the importance of early marriage in the preservation of family stocks.

The Smedleys have not as a rule wandered far from the original place of settlement, the majority being recorded from Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania. In religion, they have been quite consistently Friends. The family has produced many physicians; a number, rather closely related, have been known for artistic and literary ability, while many, also in closely allied branches, have shown inventiveness, ability in naval construction, landscape and civil engineering.

Gilbert Cope: *Genealogy of the Smedley Family*. Lancaster, Pa.: Wickersham Printing Co., 1901. 1,000 pp.

FAMILY LONGEVITY.

Views relating to the chief factors in longevity and other traits are set forth by the compilers of the genealogies of the Hughes, Judson, and certain "Allied families of Kent County, Delaware." Evidence is given of the inheritance of the tendency in these families, while the migration westward of certain branches is held by one author to have made for the preservation of the stock through prolonged life and larger families of children. Of the descendants of David and Margaret Rees, who settled in the tide-water section of Delaware, Thomas Hale Streets says: "None of the earlier members reached a greater age than between forty and fifty years, but the branches transplanted west of the Allegheny Mountains attained more than the biblical number of years. The size of families of the western migrants is also much greater." Altruism, interest in religion and adherence to high moral principle are also largely attributed to heredity.

Thomas Hughes: My Family Memoirs. Baltimore, Md.: Printed by King Brothers.

Frank E. Weeks: History of the Rowland Family. Pp. 12.

Biography of Deacon Benjamin Judson, of Woodbury, Ct. Pp. 20. Price, 75 cents. Published by the author; address, Kipton, Ohio.

Thomas Hale Streets: Some Allied Families of Kent County, Delaware. Being an account of the Rees, Griffin, Hale, Street, Stout and other allied families of this section. In 5 numbers. Total pp. 738. Published by the author, address, Wyncote, Pa.

PERFORMANCE TESTS STANDARDIZED.

Workers in eugenics follow with interest the effort to gauge accurately various kinds of human ability. In this effort, two books by Rudolf Pintner are distinct forward steps. His "Scale of Performance Tests" offers a range wide enough to include all the factors of the complex known as gen-

eral intelligence and is at the same time independent of facility in language which is so often misleading as a measure of ability. In "The Mental Survey" he gives methods of detecting mental defect in the group. Since these tests indicate that the grades in any given school, to a slight extent, and the various schools in a community to a far greater extent, differ in mentality, the author claims for his series distinct value in defining range and type of achievement to be sought after. Such group tests should further prove of value in estimating community intelligence from that of the school population and thus standardizing future eugenical investigation on the "worth of the blood."

Rudolf Pintner and Donald G. Paterson: A Scale of Performance Tests. N. Y.: Appleton. 1917. 218 pp.
Rudolf Pintner: The Mental Survey. N. Y.: D. Appleton & Co. 1918. 115 pp.

SOME CHARACTER SKETCHES.

The Reverend Charles L. Slattery, rector of Grace Church, New York, writes interestingly and appreciatively of certain of his Cambridge teachers: William James, Josiah Royce, Andrew P. Peabody, Phillips Brooks, A. V. G. Allen, H. S. Nash. There are men who (with others) made Cambridge of the eighties and nineties the greatest intellectual center of the country. Peabody stood for the benevolent intellectual; James for the brilliant intellectual; Royce for the philosophical intellectual; Brooks for the devout and eloquent intellectual; Allen for the human intellectual; Nash the ecclesiastical intellectual. For the rest there are vivid sketches of Bishop Hare and less well-known persons. What stands out is that all these *fine* characters are each very different—they were each cast in a different mould.

C. L. Slattery: Certain American Faces. New York: Dutton & Co., 1918. 239 pp.

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OCTOBER, 1919.

EXAMINATIONS FOR FIELD WORKERS.

The New York Civil Service Commission announces an examination for a social worker of the State Hospital Service, the examination to be held October 25, 1919. The position pays \$900 a year and maintenance. Open only to women from 25 to 50 years of age. "Candidates must be college graduates or registered nurses or must have had at least two years of experience in social welfare or eugenic studies."

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES.

GENEALOGIES, 2.

BIOGRAPHIES, 5.

RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS, 9.

FAMILY DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL TRAITS, 1.

INDIVIDUAL ANALYSIS CARDS, 8.

FIELD REPORTS:

Miss Covert: description, 42; charts, 6; individuals, 88.

Miss Earle: description, 13; charts, 2; individuals, 72.

Dr. Munsey: description, 989; charts, 41; individuals, 1,500.

PERSONALS.

Miss Esther Bingham, '19, has been appointed field-worker for the State Village of Epileptics at Skillman, N. J. She reported to the superintendent, Dr. David F. Weeks, for duty on Saturday, September 6.

Miss Dorothy Caldwell, '18, has been appointed to a fellowship at the University of Michigan for the year 1919-1920. She will register in the graduate school for work in bacteriology and physiological chemistry.

Madison Grant, president of the Eugenics Research Association for 1918-1919, has recently returned from two months work in California, where he organized a league for the purpose of preserving the redwoods of California, which along the highways are being destroyed to supply grape stakes and railroad ties.

Dr. August Hoch, for seven years director of the Psychiatric Institute on Ward's Island, New York, died of nephritis on September 23, in the University Hospital at San Francisco. He had been in ill health for some time, having moved to California in search of health in 1917.

Dr. Hoch was born in Basel, Switzerland, on April 20, 1868. He came to America in 1887, and studied medicine at Johns Hopkins University. He spent the years 1890-93 in graduate work in the universities of Strasburg, Leipsic and Heidelberg. He became one of America's foremost psychiatrists. He had been instructor in neuropathology in Tufts Medical School, Boston; special clinician at Bloomingdale Hospital, White Plains, N. Y.; professor of psychiatry at Cornell University Medical School; and director of the Psychiatric Institute of New York State Hospitals for the Insane, Ward's Island, New York. He was active in the various psychiatric and neurological societies, and was widely known for the excellence of his papers on these subjects. He was the editor of the Psychiatric Bulletin. During his directorship at Ward's Island he several times gave clinics to the training class for field-workers of the Eugenics Record Office.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF MENTAL DISEASE.

The National Committee for Mental Hygiene has published a "Statistical Manual for the use of Institutions for the Insane." The purpose of this manual is to systematize the reports of the various institutions for the insane. Since the *Classification of Mental Diseases* recommended is of importance for eugenical field workers it is here reproduced:

1. *Traumatic psychoses.*

- (a) Traumatic delirium.
- (b) Traumatic constitution.
- (c) Post-traumatic mental enfeeblement (dementia).

2. *Senile psychoses.*

- (a) Simple deterioration.
- (b) Presbyophrenic type.
- (c) Delirious and confused types.
- (d) Depressed and agitated states in addition to deterioration.
- (e) Paranoid types.
- (f) Pre-senile types.

3. *Psychoses with cerebral arterio-sclerosis.*

4. *General paralysis.*

5. *Psychoses with cerebral syphilis.*

6. *Psychoses with Huntington's chorea.*

7. *Psychoses with brain tumor.*

8. *Psychoses with other brain or nervous diseases.*

The following are the more frequent affections and should be specified in the diagnosis.

Cerebral embolism.

Paralysis agitans.

Meningitis, tubercular or other forms (to be specified).

Multiple sclerosis.

Tabes.

Acute chorea.

Other conditions (to be specified).

9. *Alcoholic psychoses.*

- (a) Pathological intoxication.
- (b) Delirium tremens.
- (c) Korsakow's psychosis.
- (d) Acute hallucinosis.
- (e) Chronic hallucinosis.
- (f) Acute paranoid type.
- (g) Chronic paranoid type.
- (h) Alcoholic deterioration.
- (i) Other types, acute or chronic.

10. *Psychoses due to drugs and other exogenous toxins.*

- (a) Opium (and derivatives), cocaine, bromides, chloral, etc., alone or combined (to be specified).
- (b) Metals, as lead, arsenic, etc. (to be specified).
- (c) Gases (to be specified).
- (d) Other exogenous toxins (to be specified).

11. *Psychoses with pellagra.*

12. *Psychoses with other somatic diseases.*

- (a) Delirium with infectious diseases.
- (b) Post-infectious psychosis.
- (c) Exhaustion-delirium.
- (d) Delirium of unknown origin.
- (e) Cardio-renal diseases.
- (f) Diseases of the ductless glands.
- (g) Other diseases or conditions (to be specified).

13. *Manic-depressive psychoses.*

- (a) Manic type.
- (b) Depressive type.
- (c) Stupor.
- (d) Mixed type.
- (e) Circular type.

14. *Involution melancholia.*

15. *Dementia præcox.*

- (a) Paranoid type.
- (b) Catatonic type.
- (c) Hebefrenic type.
- (d) Simple type.

16. *Paranoia or paranoic conditions.*

17. *Epileptic psychoses.*
 - (a) Deterioration.
 - (b) Clouded states.
 - (c) Other conditions (to be specified).
18. *Psychoneuroses and neuroses.*
 - (a) Hysterical type.
 - (b) Psychasthenic type.
 - (c) Neurasthenic type.
 - (d) Anxiety neuroses.
19. *Psychoses with constitutional psychopathic inferiority.*
20. *Psychoses with mental deficiency.*
21. *Undiagnosed psychoses.*
22. *Not insane.*
 - (a) Epilepsy without psychosis.
 - (b) Alcoholism without psychosis.
 - (c) Drug addiction without psychosis.
 - (d) Constitutional psychopathic inferiority without psychosis.
 - (e) Mental deficiency without psychosis.
 - (f) Others (to be specified).

Following this list the manual gives explanatory notes concerning the various groups and clinical types.

FRENCH BIRTH RATE.

A Paris letter, dated July 24, in the "Journal of the American Medical Association" states that the number of births in the Department of the Seine was 73,600 in 1911 and 47,500 in 1918. The number of abandoned children in 1918 was 2,149. The percentage of children turned over to public care is nearly 7 per cent. Largely on account of the disappearance of wet nurses the mortality of infants under one year has jumped from 11 per cent. before the war to 40 per cent. of births in 1918. To increase the birth rate a bill has been introduced into the legislature to lower to 25 years the age at which the right is acquired of marrying without consent of parents.

FOR LARGER FRENCH FAMILIES.

An Associated Press despatch from Paris, September 18th, states: M. Cognaco, "the Carnegie of France," has given 57 million francs to the Academy of Medicine to be divided into bursaries of 25,000 francs each, to be distributed to families of 9 children born of the same marriage. The funds will not necessarily be devoted to the poorest families, but to the most deserving. Ninety families per year are thus to be favored as long as the money lasts. The money will be used to pay for the tuition of the children or establish them in little trades, according to the judgment of the investigators appointed by the academy.

It is to be hoped that "the most deserving" will be interpreted as meaning the eugenically most fit.

A CHILD-BEARING STRIKE.

According to the "Lancet" for July 5, Dr. Fritz Bergdörfer, an office holder in Munich, calls attention (as stated by the "Munich Medical Journal") to an active propaganda in the city toward prevention of conception and encouragement of intentional abortion, constituting in effect a strike of child-bearers. Largely attended public gatherings have been instructed in the prevention of conception. Dr. Bergdörfer concludes from statistics that, compared with prewar conditions, the German Empire, as a whole, has lost 800,000 marriages not made, 4 million children unborn, 1.6 million military persons died, 700,000 civil persons died in consequence of the hunger blockade—"as compared with normal times." "A child-bearing strike justified by present insufficient food would come too late and produce its maleficent results two decades hence, when they would be an anachronism. Any nation that practices a one-child system is doomed."

NATURAL INCREASE IN U. S.

A recent Public Health Report states that in the birth registration area of the United States the live births in 1917 were 1,353,792, being a birth rate of 24.6 per thousand of population. The total number of deaths in the same area was 776,222 or 14.1 per thousand. The mortality rates for infants under one year of age average 84 per thousand of living births.

BIRTH RATE IN NATIVE VS. FOREIGN STOCK.

According to the "New York Medical Journal," August 23, a recent report from Brockton, Mass., gives a birth rate in native-born population of 101.5 and in foreign-born 92, in striking contrast to most communities where the infant mortality rate is greatest among the foreign-born parents. The result is explained on the ground that the native-born parents in Brockton receive higher wages and a more comfortable standard of living than in most other manufacturing localities.

MORTALITY OF INFANTS OF DIFFERENT RACIAL GROUPS.

In the "New England Medical Gazette," vol. 52, page 366, Dr. F. H. MacCarthy gives the following table of death rates of infants under one year per thousand births from the three principal causes of infant mortality grouped according to nationality of mothers.

Causes of Death.	U. S.	Canada.	Ireland.	Italy.	Russia and Poland.
Congenital debility	36.37	30.00	26.08	13.00	20.00
Gastro-enteritis	20.60	14.63	16.56	19.58	15.78
Pneumonia	13.09	15.29	12.83	29.53	19.62

INSTITUTE FOR SEXUAL SCIENCE.

An Institute for Sexual Science, a private foundation, was opened in Berlin, July first, according to the "Survey." The institute, the only one of its kind, is for the study and teaching of every aspect of sex. It starts out with four departments, each under the direction of a specialist: a department for sexual biology, including research upon the rôle of internal secretions, upon all mental and physical sexual characteristics, and upon problems of heredity; a department for sexual ethnology, to study the sexual customs and traditions of different times and peoples; a department of sexual sociology on more familiar lines; and a department of sexual pathology. The last department is associated with four clinics of the institute, namely for medical consultation in relation to marriage and vocation, for psychopathic and neuropathic consultation, for venereal diseases and for specific sexual mental disorders. There are laboratories and a research staff, and lectures are given by prominent men. The plan contemplates the foundation of archives, a library, a museum and the publication of monographs. The director of the institute is Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld, assisted by Dr. Arthur Kronfeld, neurologist, and Dr. Friedrich Wertheim, dermatologist. Since the practical side is so dominant, one wonders if the term "science" is well applied.

SOCIALIZING MATERNITY.

A note in the "New York Medical Journal," August 7, states that a press despatch reports that the Weimar Assembly has adopted a bill placing maternity under the care of the government. Unwedded mothers are to be designated *Frau* and the standard education is to be provided for illegitimate children. The state aids large families.

EDUCATION AND EMINENCE.

Oxford and Cambridge with about one tenth of the number of students claimed by Columbia, have been responsible for the education of more than one half the leaders of England, and England has had more great men than any other nation. It is a noteworthy circumstance that these universities, medieval not only in religion but also in their whole outlook on life, should have this record. It seems necessary to assume that the able men of a great race were drawn to Oxford and Cambridge rather than that an obsolescent system of education was responsible for their performance.—From *The Progress of Science*, "The Scientific Monthly," October, 1919.

SCHEDULE ON HARE-LIP AND CLEFT PALATE.

The Eugenics Record Office has reprinted its schedule seeking first-hand information concerning hare-lip and cleft palate. The first lot of the new edition has been prepared especially for Claire L. Straith, M.D., D.D.S., 1461 David Whitney Building, Detroit, Mich., who will use them in securing facts suited to investigating the hereditary aspects of these traits. Copies of his completed schedules will be deposited with this office. In this manner both the collaborating physician and the Eugenics Record Office will secure valuable data. Upon application this office is prepared to print a similar edition for any other reputable dentist who is interested in investigating this subject.

CHROMATIC CORN.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—Professor W. L. Woodburn, of Northwestern University, has evolved a form of corn with ears of red, white and blue.

The system used by the professor to attain this patriotic effect is remarkable, says his colleagues.

About every ear of corn on the

stalk he ties a paper bag to prevent the pollen from falling on other ears. Using a blowpipe he then blows a special pollen, his own discovery on the ears, producing the red, white and blue corn.—"Denver Post."

NOTES AND NEWS.

The fruit fly, *drosophila*, is subject to a tumor which kills. The tumor is hereditary. It is sex-linked and the position of the gene which hinders its formation is known. This tumor has been studied by Mary T. Stark in the "Journal of Cancer Research."

Mrs. Amey Eaton Watson, as chairman Philadelphia Conference on Parenthood, has published in the "Survey" for July 26 a paper entitled "Standards in Parenthood," in which she urges the importance of sound heredity and would rate it 20 in a total of 100 points; higher, even, than legality.

National recognition of the right of illegitimate children is now afforded by the laws of Norway. The state holds both parents equally and continually responsible for the children in the matter of maintenance, training and education.

The Eugenics Record Office has received a communication from Dr. C. Tziminakis, of Athens, Greece, who is much interested in the matter of eugenics and especially in the sterilization of criminals and defectives.

Professor George Van Ness Dearborn, a member of the Medical Corps of the United States Army and one of the most distinguished of American psychologists, having affiliations with Harvard University, the Sargent School of Physical Culture and other notable institutions, has given the results of his exhaustive study on "The Psychology of Clothing," in a recent number of "Psychological Monographs," published by the Psychological Review Company. "Seattle Times."

EUGENICAL NEWS

VOL. IV.

NOVEMBER, 1919.

NO. 11.

HEREDITY OF CLEVINGER.

Shobal Vail Clevenger was born March 24, 1843, at Florence, Italy, where his father was getting added inspiration for his sculpture. Shobal grew up in the Southern Mississippi country, with little schooling, entered the war, did important scout duty and when discharged was brevet-captain. After marrying, he and his wife went to Montana, he qualified as civil engineer, surveyed land for the government in the Dakotas and New Mexico, and brought the first telegraph wire to Yankton. After earning money as meteorological observer in Dakota and later as steamboat clerk, Clevenger attended the Chicago Medical College and upon graduating (at 40 years of age) became pathologist to the Cook County Insane Asylum at Dunning. The malign influence of dirty politics on this hospital led Clevenger to publish the scandal to the world over his own signature, and eventually the ring was broken up. Next he was appointed superintendent at Kankakee Hospital (1893); but after three months was discharged by the trustees who were also politicians and hated his reforms. Thereafter Clevenger practiced in hospitals and taught in small medical schools. He wrote voluminously, made friends with biologists, neurologists and psychiatrists. Gradually he retired on his pension.

Clevenger was restless and versatile; revenue collector, surveyor, electrician, medical student, neuro-pathologist, superintendent of a state hospital, neurologist to private hospitals, lecturer on art-anatomy, on physics, on medical jurisprudence. He was an

inventor of a self-reeling hose cart, a rotary brush bootblackening machine, a self-equating sun dial to give clock time by inspection, a fac-simile telegraph, a method of measuring pelvic capacity, a book typewriter. Numerous ideas passed through his brain and some led to action but generally incomplete action. Thus he planned a great sanitarium in Delaware, and a School of Biology in Chicago, but neither came to fruit. He was editor of newspapers at different times.

Clevenger, half educated as he was, had an impulse to write. His writings were mostly expressions of his abundant ideas. At 16 he began to write for the Scientific American. He wrote on "instruments of aluminum," on cartography, rheostat, comets, surveying, cerebral topography, guide to post mortem examinations, dementia, comparative physiology and psychology, artistic anatomy, concussion of the spine. Osler once said to him significantly, "We write too much." Writing "too much" he ran way ahead of investigation; his writings were largely speculation and opinion.

Clevenger was a fighter—against grafters, against charlatans in medicine, against those whose ideas differed from his own. He was cyclical in mood, "soaring high one day in exultation, and landing the next day in the ditch of depression." His book "Fun in a Doctor's Life" represents the effervescent phase of his mood; his excellent paper entitled: "Disadvantages of the Upright Position" represents the more solid, sober mood.

It is intimated that Clevenger's biography speaks against heredity because his father was a sculptor and

he himself a psychiatrist. This is a shallow view. Clevenger had a mother, though nothing is told of the interests of her family. It is clear that he had the "artistic temperament" and if his middle name signifies relationship, this dabbler in electricity may well have been related to the inventor of the Morse code of signals and the present head of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Victor Robinson, 1919. *The Don Quixote of Psychiatry*. New York. Historico-Medical Press. 339 pp.

MEDICAL MISSIONARIES.

Ten biographical sketches of medical missionaries reveal many points of eugenical interest. Theodore L. Pennell, of England, who worked later in India, was the son of a physician and the grandson on his mother's side of an enthusiastic naturalist. James C. Hepburn, of Pennsylvania, became a missionary in Japan. His mother, like the mother of Pennell, was especially interested in foreign missions. Joseph P. Cochran, of Persia, was the son of two missionaries. Catherine L. Maybee states: "I have a strong conviction that forces far more potent than environment or training were present in my decision to enter missionary service." Her greatgrandfather was the founder of a mechanics institute, and Miss Maybee herself was a teacher before she was a physician. John Scudder was one of the first physicians to go as a missionary. "It has been computed that if the missionary services of Dr. and Mrs. Scudder and their descendants were added in years, it would cover more than 800 years. No less than 31 of their descendants have labored in India, and 7 other descendants have labored in other foreign fields."

Juvenile promise was frequently obvious. Pennell was a naturalist and

while very young organized a working lads' institute. Fred B. Shepard, of New York and Turkey, always loved the woods and mountains and enjoyed camping and tramping. Dr. Nave, of England and Kashmir, in India, and doubtless also in his youth, gratified his love of exploration. He made a record for more first ascents than any other person in Kashmir. One of the ten is a Scandinavian with the nomadic impulses of her Viking ancestors. Missionaries are frequently teachers in their youth at home, like John K. Mackenzie, and the desire to be a missionary seems to be compounded of a love of teaching, of travel and of religious expression.

James H. Franklin: *Ministers of Mercy*. New York, 1919, Missionary. In cloth, 75 cents; in paper, 50 cents. Education Movement. xii and 239 pp.

THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION OF GIRLS AND WOMEN.

Under this title, Albert H. Leake completes a series of works on vocational training which are the outcome of many years' experience and observation both in this country and abroad. He treats here more especially the "non-professional occupations" related to homemaking, giving as a reason for this stress that notwithstanding the new avenues of employment open to women in industrial, commercial and professional life, "home-making is, and will become the one industry the character of which will determine the calibre of the nation."

In the face of a later-day tendency to depreciate the home and its influence, this frank recognition of an ideal function to be realized through the household arts is highly commendable. Too long have these arts been stigmatized as the "Cinderella" of the Educational Family.

The survey which the book furnishes of existing methods of education for women and girls, the possibility of standardizing and effectualizing home economic processes through closer coördination with the schools, places the stress where the eugenicist would have it placed. Just as the war awakened in us a new sense of responsibility in the conservation of human resources, so its aftermath should give the home an enhanced value in the nurture by means of practical exercises of those homely skills and virtues which help make "democracy safe for the world." For, according to Mr. Leake, the practice of the household arts, while worthy in itself, is not the chief end to be kept in view. Through their "vocationalization" these arts may serve as a point of departure for the commercialized home industries, and insure to the home-maker of the future, scope for the civic and social phases of her undertakings.

Albert H. Leake: *The Vocational Education of Girls and Women*. The Macmillan Company. New York, 1918. Price, \$1.60.

FOUNDERS OF THE REPUBLIC.

Mr. Charles K. Bolton, Librarian of the Boston Athenæum, has published a series of portraits of persons born in Europe and who came to the colonies of North America before the year 1702. These portraits are accompanied by brief biographical notices and comments on the portraits. Mr. Bolton states, "The settlers in America included very few of the lower class, many of the great middle class or mediocre multitude, a fair proportion of the upper middle class such as city merchants and undistinguished 'visitation' families, and but few, if any, of the ruling class in

Europe. Such as they were, however, they have dominated our political and intellectual life until this day. The Anglo-Saxon half of Boston, for example, produces a dozen eminent men to every leader produced by the Celtic half of the population." The author refers to the petulance, intolerance and not infrequent bigotry of many of these immigrants who left Europe the more readily because they were ill-adjusted to its conditions.

As to the portraits themselves, it has been concluded from a study of them made by Dr. F. A. Woods that the type of face has undergone a change in the 250 years since most of these portraits were painted. Some allowance must, however, be made for conventions among painters. It is notorious that in different epochs they have stamped the professional ideals of the time upon the faces that they painted.

Charles K. Bolton: *Portraits of the Founders*. 2 volumes. Boston Athenæum (Robert Charles Billings Fund), 1919. vii and 690 pp.

EXPRESSION OF LOVE.

An English woman, Anne Gilchrist, born 1828 and widowed at 33 years in 1861, read the poems of Walt Whitman in 1869. She recognized the great qualities of the poet and fell in love with this man whom she had never seen. For some years she corresponded with him and 8 years later moved to America. Some of her letters are of psychological interest, because of their very full expression on the part of this literary woman of her feelings of love. These she attempts to generalize as an expression of the feminine sex instinct.

Thomas B. Harned: *The Letters of Anne Gilchrist and Walt Whitman*. Garden City; Doubleday, Page & Company, 1918. xxxviii and 242 pp.

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NOVEMBER, 1919.

MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL EUGENICS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Permanent International Eugenics Committee was held in the rooms of the Royal Society, Burlington House, London, on October 18. The program was as follows: (1) Opening remarks by the President, Major Leonard Darwin. (2) Minutes of the Paris Meeting, August 4, 1913. (3) Communication by Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman on behalf of the American Eugenists respecting the holding of the Congress in October, 1920. (4) The consideration of the program for the Eugenical Congress. (5) Consideration of the recommendations which can be made to the Congress, respecting (a) subjects, (b) sections, (c) readers of papers. (6) A formulation of rules for the maintenance of the International Representatives on the Committee during the intervals between Congresses. (7) A consideration of the appointment of a representative to report on the work of the Permanent International Eugenics Committee to the Congress.

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES.

BIOGRAPHIES, 2.

GENEALOGIES, 1.

RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS, 66.

INDIVIDUAL ANALYSIS CARDS, 55.

FIELD REPORTS:

Miss Bryant: description 38, charts 2, individuals 44.

Miss Covert: description 43, charts 4, individuals 99.

Miss Earle: description 30.

Dr. Muncey: description 136.

Miss Rohde: description 284, charts 4, individuals 52.

CONTRIBUTIONS: Dr. W. S. Monroe, of the Montclair State Normal School, sent in during the month 88 pages of special trait material.

RACE HYGIENE IN SCANDINAVIA.

Dr. John Alfred Mjogen, of the Winderen Laboratory, near Christiania, Norway, has long been an advocate of applied eugenics. In 1908 he proposed the following program:

Negative Race Hygiene. Segregation: *facultative* for feeble-minded, epileptics and similarly mentally and physically crippled individuals; *obligatory* for drunkards, habitual criminals, professional beggars and all who refuse to work.

Sterilization: The author makes a strong reservation in regard to sterilization in general. He advocates, however, that for sexual and some other special types of criminals other measures than those used up to the present should be earnestly taken into consideration by the state.

Positive Race Hygiene. Biological enlightenment: race biology in school and university; institute for genealogical research; state laboratory for race hygiene. Decentralization (colonization into the interior) [evidently a "back-to-the-country" movement]. Diminishing tax system and progressive wage system with increase in size of family. *Maternity insurance and other prenatal protective measures.

Prophylactic Race Hygiene. Racial poisons; combating the industrial poisons, especially lead and its compounds, narcotic poisons, especially alcohol, biological poisons, especially syphilis. *Class system and progressive taxation on alcoholic liquors. *Race illnesses; system of prophylaxis for race illnesses and race anomalies as a function of the state. *Health declaration before marriage.

Dr. Mjøen states that they are going to start this month a weekly or monthly review under the title, "Den Nordiske Race." The review will be printed in Copenhagen and edited from the Winderen Laboratory, Christiania. Dr. Mjøen adds, "The time has come to organize a work for the Nordic race, especially based upon race biology and race hygiene. Some of the best scientists in our Scandinavian countries are my fellow-workers. The review will be printed in the Scandinavian languages, but will contain short translations of the original articles into English or German so that the Scandinavian workers will be able to come in contact with fellow workers all over the world."

*The items marked * have already been the subject of Norwegian legislation or have been taken up by the Legislature. Maternity insurance has been the work of Dr. Johan Kostberg.

THE RIGHT TO MARRY.

Dr. Adolf Meyer is the author of a paper bearing the above title, which appeared in "Mental Hygiene" for January, 1919. In this paper Dr. Meyer is careful to attribute to heredity and environment their respective dues in the determination and development of human character. He says: "What we speak of as heredity in the sense of influence of the parent on the constitution of the child, is oftenest the sum of three factors: (1)

genuine heredity, that which comes with the germ cells and is itself inherited—a property of the chromosomes; (2) early growth and nutrition; (3) early training and habit-formation."

The paper gives summaries of a few family history studies. It insists that physicians must not give eugenical advice without adequate family history data, and urges that parents should not be sensitive in the matter of taking stock of the mental limitations of their children, and finally advises that education, coöperation, and the setting forth of principles and establishment of customs are better than legislation in promoting eugenics.

In answer to the self-put question, "Who is entitled to progeny?" he says: "We can do justice to the individual as well as to the race by making some practical conditions for such individuals to marry and have children; that is, if they can feel and give to their own sense and conscience (and I might add under the effects of three weeks' open consideration of marriage) reasonable assurance of giving a family of four children a wholesome, healthy environment and education, then even tainted persons might be allowed to marry, especially into untainted stock. If any unfavorable conditions should crop out, it would be highly probable that healthy and capable brothers and sisters would be able to assure the protection and care of the problematic abnormal individual. This excludes the marriage of imbeciles and of many psychopaths."

"In this present stage of development, eugenics has no right to attempt to enforce a stronger negative policy than this. If it does so, it runs the risk of depriving the race of individuals who would be a benefit to it."

HUNTINGTON'S CHOREA.

In the "New York State Quarterly" for November, 1918, Dr. William C. Porter reports the results of a family history study in Huntington's chorea made in Dutchess and Putnam counties, New York. Dr. Porter gives a short history of the study in Huntington's chorea from the family-history standpoint. It appears that this began with Dr. Charles N. Waters, of Franklin, Delaware County, New York, in 1842. Continuing, Dr. Charles R. Gorman, of Pennsylvania, reported a group of cases in 1848, and Dr. Irving Lyons, of Fairfield County, Connecticut, reported three cases in 1863. Dr. George Huntington, in 1872, reported studies made by himself, his father and grandfather in Easthampton, Long Island, through a period of seventy-two years. The author then gives a first-hand pedigree-study accompanied by Chart A, "The W—— Family." In this family group fifty-six persons are charted—nineteen of whom had Huntington's chorea and thirteen of whom were still at the time of the report below the age of thirty-five, which is taken as the average age of incidence. Chart B records forty-nine persons, of whom fifteen had chorea and two were indicated as below the age of incidence. Chart C records twenty-five members of the family-tree, of whom seven had chorea and nine are recorded as below the age of incidence.

POLYDACTYLISM AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

The "New York Times" for November 2 says: "Peter Dieptro, working for a contractor in Syracuse, was injured by a pipe falling on his foot. He applied for compensation, and an examination disclosed that the injury was confined to a sixth toe. Authori-

ties were consulted as to whether compensation could be allowed for injury to surplus members, but nothing relating to such a case could be found. So the law only was considered. This provided for certain payments in the event of a toe being hurt, without stipulating how many toes.

"Objection was made to an award on the ground that Peter was entitled to only five toes, and that if he had not had more than this number he would not have been injured. It was also contended that if the sixth toe was injured so badly as to render amputation necessary the accident really benefited him instead of injuring him. But the commission was obdurate and compensation was allowed.

"In departing from the judgment room Peter shook hands with the commissioner, who then discovered that Peter had five fingers and a thumb on each hand. The uninjured foot, it was learned, also was possessed of six toes. It is the opinion of the commission that Peter has 20 per cent. more chance of getting toe and finger damages than normal men."

FAMILY STOCK AND THE SELECTION OF EMPLOYEES.

Cyrus Cleveland, who gave such exceptional service during the Civil War in contests with fraudulent purveyors held ideas in advance of his time. He chose his confidential clerk on the basis of familial tendency, considering it "more important for his purpose that the boy should be of stock that he could trust than that he should already have secured business experience." On such a basis, his selection fell on Kingman Putnam a brother of the publishers of that name. He later married his chief's ward and became the head of the firm founded by Cleveland.

MAKING A PLAYWRIGHT.

In the "Saturday Evening Post" for November 1, 1919, David Belasco presents a thesis "About Play Writing," in which he says: "As it is in play acting, even so it is in play writing. If you do not possess inherent ability to act you will never be truly an actor though you pass your whole life in the theater; and if you do not possess inherently the peculiarly distinctive faculty of the dramatist you will never be truly a play writer."

"William Shakespeare was, first of all, an inspired artist; there is no way that I can see to understand him except to view him in that light. And he wrote plays, some of which are superlatively great, not because he was himself a player; not because he was a manager; not because there was a market or a demand for his plays; not because he knew that he had capable actors to enact them—but just because he was a natural-born dramatist, because play writing was his preordained inevitable medium. It seems to me that common sense and study of his plays show us that he would have written them, must have written them, whether he knew they would have been acted well or ill. As it was said of James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, that he 'lisped in numbers, for the numbers came,' so it might, I think, be said with entire truth of Shakespeare that he wrote plays by the compulsion of Nature."

CHESS A "SPECIAL ABILITY."

"The history of chess shows that very few of the leaders have possessed general capacity, or capacity for anything but chess. . . . It seems as if the chess capacity were a special faculty of its own; it has certainly very rarely been connected with a great or even a large intellect."—George Haven Putnam in "Memories of a Publisher."

EFFICIENCY AND MENTALITY.

The relation of efficiency to facility in habit formation would be a fruitful field of inquiry. It is known that many mental defectives have this facility in high degree, while with others "instability" is characteristic. In a certain institution a man, mental age four, could be depended on for clock-like faithfulness in shaking rugs and carrying trays, another confined his usefulness to rising from his seat at the door to conduct entering guests to the desk with the reliability of a dog, running waggingly to greet his master, while a third, a woman, mentally five years of age, kept a half-dozen (mental) babies fed, washed, and amused. Nothing more was to be expected of these three. Whatever the "fixing process" so varyingly effective in different persons, it could with profit be studied in conjunction with the gifts in aristogenic strains which depend so largely on the presence or absence of this "fixing" process for the manifestations of special ability.

ALLERGY IN DRUG IDIOSYNCRASY.

In the "Journal of the American Medical Association" for September 6, 1919, Dr. Robert A. Cooke says: "One of the proofs of the allergic nature of abnormal drug reactions is the fact that it is established by inheritance. Natural human hypersensitiveness has been shown by Vander Veer, in collaboration with me, to be an inherited trait, and one inherited according to the Mendelian law, as a dominant characteristic. Of the fifteen cases of drug reactions which form the basis of this paper, a positive antecedent history of hypersensitiveness existed in twelve, and in the other three there were evidences of other forms of allergy, such as asthma, urticaria and hay fever, in the individual himself."

HEREDITY IN TWINS.

Professor Kristine Bonnevie has published as Contribution No. 2 from the University (of Christiania) Institute for Investigation in Heredity a paper entitled "On Tvillingsfødslers Arvelighet," or "On the Inheritance of Twin Births." A certain rural family shows about three times the normal proportion of twin births in a population of about 5,000 individuals. In the special "twin branches," the proportion of multiple births rises to 7.7 per cent., or six times the average. The author concludes that among younger mothers, below 30 years, 1- and 2-egg twins are about equally numerous, while the twins borne by older mothers are practically all from 2 eggs. The proportion of 2-egg twins to 1-egg twins in the family is about 4:1, and it is in double egg twin births that inheritance is most clearly shown. Out of 88 twin-producing mothers, 67 (the best known) are without exception shown to descend from twin families through both parents or through the one parent who is known. "The hereditary nature of the disposition for double-egg twin births is thus proved without doubt. Its types of heredity seem, further, to be that of a *recessive character*, demanding for its manifestation that the twin mother should receive her disposition in a double dose through both her parents. The twins seem, among their brothers and sisters, not to be predisposed to twinning."

HEREDITY IN GENERAL PARALYSIS.

Pernet (in "Abh. a. d. Neurol., Psychiatrie, Psychol. u. ihren Grenzgeb.," 1917), reminds us that only about 10 per cent. of those infected with syphilis suffer from general paralysis. This indicates that, among other

things, the progressive paralysis following infection is due largely to the constitution of the affected individual. An investigation of 116 histories shows that a psychopathic condition occurred in the earlier history of 40 per cent. of the patients. Psychological and nervous abnormalities were found in the families of 103 of the cases.

HEREDITARY NYSTAGMUS.

A family with hereditary nystagmus is described by Engelhard in the "Ztschr. f. d. ges. Neurol. u. Psych.," Bd. XXVIII. This comprises 5 generations with 212 persons, of whom 20, 19 males and 1 female, have the defect. There is a correlation between nystagmus and poverty of pigment in the individuals, though there were no cases of complete albinism. In this family, nystagmus seems to show a sex-linked inheritance.

NOTES.

Dr. R. Sommer has published a brochure on family similarity, Vienna, 1917. He urges that to the ordinary methods of anthropological investigation should be added family studies like those made by Fischer, of Freiburg, on the South African "Bastards."

The Hungarian Commission for Race-Hygiene, founded in February, 1914, and organized into an independent society in 1917, requests the Eugenics Record Office to "take notice of the growing eugenic movement in Hungary. The government helped to disseminate eugenic knowledge among the population, distributed leaflets, posted pictures and tables on eugenic topics in military camps and hospitals and ordered popular lectures to be held. Much stress is laid upon the propagation of the fit."

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NO. 12.

LENIN, THE DICTATOR.

Vladimir Ilyich Vlianov (alias Lenin) was born in Simbirsk, on the Volga, Russia, April 10, 1870. His father, who came from peasant stock, was master in a gymnasium, became inspector in schools and a councillor of state, a position that placed him in the rank of the nobility. Of the mother nothing is stated. There were 3 boys and 2 girls. Vladimir's older brother Alexander was "a dreamer, a lover of music, often wandering through the woods or drifting in his boat down the Volga." He was a hard worker and a brilliant student; at the University he went in for science and sociology. He became a social organizer and propagandist, and grew ever more and more radical; joined an association of terrorists, plotted against the life of the Czar and was found guilty and hanged.

The younger brother (Vladimir) entered the University of Kasan, but was expelled for taking part in a student rebellion. He preached socialism, published a treatise on Marxism, became a social and economic propagandist and was exiled to Siberia. After the expiration of his sentence he left Russia and became a leading spirit of the Russian revolutionists in Western Europe; he was an extremist and later became the leader of the Bolsheviks ("members of the majority"). Editing radical papers, writing books on capitalism and revolution, he returned to Russia after the Czar's death, was given a triumphal reception in Petrograd; he has since been dictator of Russia.

Lenin is a hyperkinetic; "a direct actionist;" for him to conceive an

idea is to act. He had an idea to communicate to the Soviet commander; the telephone failed him; he picked up a pen and scribbled him a note. He is extraordinarily joyous; and much given to laughter. Satisfied with himself, he regards those who disagree with him as necessarily wrong. "He is derisive. He ridicules his opponent. He castigates him. He makes you feel that his victim is an ignoramus, a fool, a presumptuous nonentity." The direct actionist is such because of feeble inhibitions. He does not stop to think because the basal part of the brain dominates over the cerebrum.

Lenin's strength lies in his reliance on *facts*. He discounts slogans and wants to know exact numbers of soldiers, arms and ammunition, and food conditions from all of the Sovites. Yet he accepts as life principle that social control must be economic. Russian hand workers, untrained in self rule, were in danger of getting away from his control; so his formula is now "labor discipline"; which means, subordinate yourselves to the dictator's rule. While thus acting as dictator in essentials he has the fanaticist's insistence on equality in unessentials. He will eat only what the others eat; even when near death from the would-be assassin he will depart no whit from the specified regimen. He experiments with his communistic formulas on the sick body of Russia, and he is willing to bear all the inconveniences that the prolonged illness of the patient entails upon himself.

Williams, A. R.: Lenin. The Man and his Work. N. Y. Scott & Seltzer (1919). 202 pp. \$1.35.

HOW TO LIVE.

How to Live appeared in its first edition in October, 1915. By May, 1919, it had passed through the second printing of its fifteenth edition. It may be considered as the official handbook of the Life Extension Institute. Primarily the volume has for its purpose the giving of sound principles and simple recipes for hygienic living. It seeks also to instill into the reader the determination to live hygienically.

The work covers some thirty-one sections, each devoted to a particular phase of hygiene. Besides these thirty-one topics of concern to the individual, the thirty-second topic has for its subject Eugenics. The relation between hygiene and eugenics is reciprocal. Hygienic improvement in the population may be promoted if a differential birth-rate in favor of the physiologically stronger strains be brought about. In turn the eugenical or racial welfare of a nation may be advanced by rearing to and through the reproductive period individuals who are able to become parents of healthy children, because of their parents' hygienic mode of living.

In the section on eugenics, we learn that eugenics is not simply sex-hygiene, but is the science of improving the natural qualities of the race; that it applies equally to the natural physical endowment on the one hand and to the intellectual and moral qualities on the other. In accordance with the general policy of the book to state the soundest scientific principles and to give the best medical and hygienic advice in plain, simple English, the following seven rules of eugenics are set forth as good advice to young men and women:

1. Learn to analyze individuals into their inheritable traits — physical, mental, and moral.
2. Differentiate between socially

noble and ignoble traits, between social and educational veneer and sterling inherent capacity.

3. Do not expect physical, mental and moral perfection in any one individual, but look for a majority of sterling traits.

4. Observe the presence or absence of specific traits in individuals at all ages of successive generations and fraternities (brothers and sisters) of a family line.

5. Learn how to estimate the inheritability of such traits in a family line, upon specific mating with another family line.

6. When you marry, join, if possible, your family line to one which is strong in respect to the traits in which yours is weak.

7. But remember also that injuries can be inflicted on offspring by unhygienic living.

There follow lists of physical, mental and moral traits, and an explanation of how socially noble and ignoble traits are transmitted from parent to offspring. Specific examples are given of individuals, families and communities whose destiny, including their talents and handicaps, have been determined in a striking way by hereditary qualities which through the application of eugenical principles might have been controlled.

Irving Fisher and Eugene Lyman Fisk: *How to Live* (Fifteenth Edition). Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York. Price, \$1.50.

TOWARDS RACIAL HEALTH.

This book is not meant to be placed in the hands of boys and girls, but is a text-book for the use of teachers and parents. It gives in detail the methods and content of sex education in all of its physiological, ethical and eugenical bearings. Taken as a whole, the book is one of the soundest

and most conservative of the many which have sought to serve this purpose. The eugenicist is particularly interested in chapters IX and X, both written under the heading "Education for Parenthood." The title of these two chapters might well have been "Eugenics," or "Eugenical Education developed from the standpoint of an earlier sex education." These chapters review the work of Mendel and later geneticists in finding the laws governing the inheritance of definite traits. Their principal eugenical interest consists in giving in some detail the family history and pedigree chart of the Darwin-Wedgwood-Galton family, showing the inheritance of scientific ability. The latter part of this section deals somewhat with the question of racial poisons, and tells something of the relation between inherited qualities and racial characteristics, and ends with a discussion of "mothercraft."

There are several appendices to the book, some of which deal with the problem of illustrating to the mother the methods she may prudently follow in teaching children the truth concerning their origin. Other sections give specific instructions for the care and breeding of such animals as white rats, guinea pigs and insects. In short the book is not a text on eugenics, although a few years ago many would have been inclined to use the term eugenics for such a study. But the book is an especially good one, and ought to serve a valuable purpose in placing sex education in its proper relation to the care and training of children, in such a manner as to secure from such training the highest hygienic, physiological, ethical and eugenical values.

Norah H. March: Towards Racial Health. American Edition. E. P. Dutton, New York. 320 pp. \$2.00.

INHERITED RESISTANCE TO DISEASE.

Dr. Hagedoorn reports what he thinks is the first instance in which has been demonstrated the part played by heredity in modifying the susceptibility to bacterial disease. A number of Japanese dancing mice were crossed with ordinary white mice, and when an epidemic broke out in the 700 cages in three different rooms, the Japanese mice all died, but not the white mice, and lack of susceptibility proved a dominant among the offspring as also among the offspring of the bastards paired with the white mice. These data throw light on the incidence of tuberculosis; why some escape and others develop the disease. Analysis of the heredity may well repay the trouble. (*Nederlandsch Tijdschrift v. Geneeskunde*, Amsterdam, 1919-ii, p. 179.)

WOMEN, INDUSTRY, RACE SUICIDE.

In a memorandum to a war cabinet committee on women in industry Dr. Janet Campbell stated that the employment of women in industry in the past probably had a negligible direct effect, but did have an indirect effect on the reproductive system through a considerable impairment of the general health and, vitality. "The increasing employment of women has probably accelerated the steady decline of the birth rate observed since 1876. . . . Employment under suitable conditions is not in itself injurious to the pregnant woman, while the money earned may enable her to be properly fed." The war has shown the need for supervision of the health of industrial workers and for factory hygiene, which were practically nonexistent before the war. (London Letter, *J. A. M. A.*, Oct. 4, 1919, LXXIII, 1075.)

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Miss Aldridge: description 55;
 charts, 3; individuals, 124.

Miss Augenstein: description, 8;
 charts, 3; individuals, 84.

Miss Earle: description, 107.

Mrs. Hughes: description, 61;
 charts, 14; individuals, 533.

Dr. Munsey: description, 230.

Miss Rohde; description, 21; charts,
 2; individuals, 69.

CONTRIBUTIONS:

Dr. W. S. Monroe, of the Mountclair
 State Normal School, sent in dur-
 ing the month 59 pages of special
 trait material.

INVENTIVENESS IN THE LAKE FAMILY.

The trait-complex of inventiveness is clearly related to an instinct of wide distribution in the animal world, that of contrivance or workmanship. Everybody possesses it in some degree. Still there is probably no other in the whole range of human traits that offers as wide a gamut in its manifestation both in kind and degree. The true inventor invents because he must; the biographies of such bear ample witness to this fact. Too often he goes on to new devices without stopping to perfect the old.

In the Lake Family of Great Egg Harbor, N. J., we find this ability associated with several others. These are notably: general mechanical ability, gift for organization and a strong religious interest, which leads many members to become preachers and to develop Christian seashore resorts.

John Lake (1773-1855) was one of the first of the family to show organizing ability. He joined with others in one of the earliest enterprises in the State for draining the low meadows which had been his heritage. It is said that in many respects he was at least 25 years ahead of his time. Inventiveness appears in two of his sons, the more ambitious one having an ingenious flytrap and certain improvements to the mowing machine to his credit. Another son was Simon, "of unusual business sagacity" and he became the father of John Christopher (1847-), whose inventions have attracted wide attention. Jesse Lake, a nephew of John, who died without children, was a man of "extraordinary inventive gifts" though lacking the business instincts which would enable him to realize on his devices. He invented the whistling buoy, a steering wheel for yachts, a shade roller, the first calculating weighing scales, and a car that laid its own track. He was awarded in all 65 patents, including many for improvements in the mowing machine. John Christopher Lake unites a gift for organization and the management of men with decided inventive abilities. He has founded and successfully directed a number of companies for the manufacture of the various Lake inventions and interested himself in the development of Ocean City as a temperance resort. As early as 1902 he announced in the *N. Y. Herald*: "I have a practical everyday flying-

machine, regardless of wind or weather, for air, land and water." Subsequently he built the Bridgeport Aërodrome, where was held the first aviation meet in the state of Connecticut, and later organized the Lake Aéro Company, Inc., of which he is president, having exclusive rights of manufacture and sale of his flying machines and airborne motor boats.

Simon Lake (1866-) the son of the foregoing, who is known the world over as the inventor of a submarine, began his career with the invention, at 20, of single screw steering gear. When in 1893 the U. S. Navy advertised for designs for a submarine torpedo boat, Mr. Lake submitted a twin-screw model with double hull, submergence being affected by filling the compartment thus produced with water. In 1894, he completed the Argonaut Jr., a tiny craft, only 14 feet long, intended chiefly to demonstrate the feasibility of opening a door in the boat's bottom under such conditions of pressure as would prevent any water entering and would enable the crew to roam over the ocean floor at will. He built the Protector and established in Russia a plant where were built four of the largest submarines ever constructed up to that time. In 1910 he established a shipyard at Bridgeport and here filled large orders for the Federal Government.

Nathaniel Elton Risley belonging to another branch of the family, is known for his improvements in machinery for hydraulic dredging and has promoted a company whose work made possible many New Jersey coast resorts and the inland waterways system of the state. Abilities allied to these are evidenced for many other members of this network who are listed as designers, contracting build-

ers, naval architects, mechanical and construction engineers. This history arouses keen interest in the nature of the stocks into which marriage occurred as well as the environmental influences affecting the type of construction upon which the impulse for original contrivance expended itself. We see exemplified in it many of the processes which have made possible the extraordinary industrial growth of America and her world dominance because of this growth.

Arthur Adams and Sarah A. Risley:
A Genealogy of the Lake Family. Privately printed in 1915.

DWELLERS IN THE VALE OF SIDDEM.

This book is a literary rendering of a real situation found in one of the more backward communities of Minnesota. The data were secured at first hand by eugenical field-workers, principally Miss Saidee C. Devitt, '11, and Miss Marie T. Curial, '12. Dr. A. C. Rogers, Superintendent of the Minnesota School for the Feeble-minded, had barely begun the text in collaboration with his research assistant, Maud A. Merrill, when in January, 1917, he died. The work was recently completed by Miss Merrill.

Geographically the Vale of Siddem is a "V" branching off from the upper Mississippi River, variously known to the old settlers as "Dry Run," "Hog Hollow" or "Hell Hole." Its earliest inhabitants were squatters driven from the state of New York for fraudulently settling on Indian land. Socially ostracized by the better settlers, and living in the Vale of Siddem they were isolated from the normal communities of the state. Consequently in this wild retreat they inbred to a very great extent, so that from 1855 to 1918 there developed what might almost be called a tribe,

so marked were its members by low moral standards, feeble-mindedness, insanity, epilepsy, alcoholism, feeble inhibition and anti-social qualities generally.

Each of the several chapters of the book describes the descendants of a certain notorious ancestor, giving in eugenical pedigree-fashion a plot of the family-tree, together with a description of the natural degenerate qualities of the several members. The designations are, of course, all pseudonyms, but that is only for the purpose of respecting professional confidence. The individuals are actual persons truly described.

There are several illustrations in the book, which is written in a vivid style which popularizes the work and gives us clear literary as well as scientific pictures of the actual situation. The classification of the inhabitants of the Vale of Siddem is as follows:

Normal	156
Feeble-minded	199
Epileptic	15
Insane	34
Sexually immoral	125
Criminalistic	15
Alcoholic	134
Tuberculosis	47
Paralyzed	12
Migrainous	24
Nervous	96
Miscarriages	17
Died in infancy	87
Died young	27
Unclassified	892
Total	1,619

The book ends with the following statement:

"When we realize that such communities as the Vale of Siddem exist not only in the older eastern states but in Minnesota and the younger states; when we realize that our spe-

cial schools and classes care for the feeble-minded only until they reach the most dangerous age for society and then turn them out without supervision; when we recognize the fact that many of the people whom our charity organizations carry from year to year are feeble-minded; when we realize that the institutions for the feeble-minded care for about 4.5 per cent. of the total number of feeble-minded—then we begin to realize something of the magnitude of our problem."

A. C. Rogers and Maud A. Merrill: *Dwellers in the Vale of Siddem*. Richard G. Badger, The Gorham Press, Boston. 80 pp. \$1.50.

PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY.

On the second page of the cover of the *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* (now in its second volume) there appears an outline of the scope of this journal's interests, which may be taken also for a schematic outline of the content of this science. Whenever a science presents an outline of its activities, the thing that impresses the reader is its interlocking with many other branches of scientific investigation, and the re-alignment of those related studies from the central viewpoint of the particular field of endeavor.

Eugenics is interested vitally in physical anthropology. In turn physical anthropology finds heredity and eugenics occupying an important place in its scheme of research. The following outline is given as it appears in the above-noted journal:

I. A. *Anthropology in General*.

(a) History; Present condition; General.

B. *Research*.

(b) Evolution; Man's Origin; Early Man.

(c) Human Ontogeny; Em-

bryology; Childhood; Adolescence; Decline; Death.

(d) Heredity; Eugenics.

(e) Man's Variation; Osteology; Teeth; Soft parts; Body proportions; Races; Physiological, Mental.

(f) Demography; Vital and Racial Statistics.

(g) Abnormal Classes; Comparative Human Pathology and Teratology.

X. Anthropological Problems peculiar to the United States.

XX. The American Indian.

II. *War Anthropology.*

(a) The Peoples at War.

(b) Everything of Anthrological interest connected directly or indirectly with the War.

III. *American Collections.*

(a) Status of.

(b) Field work.

(c) Specially important accessions.

(d) Exhibits.

IV. *Anthropometry and Methods in General.*

(a) History.

(b) International Agreements.

(c) Instruments.

(d) Directions.

(e) Seriation; Curves, Biometric Methods.

(f) Illustration.

(g) Methods of Excavation, Transportation, Preservation.

V. *Special Communications and Reports.*

VI. *Reviews and Annotated Bibliography.*

VII. *Notes and Current Anthropological News.*

(a) Special lectures; Miscellaneous.

(b) Appointments, Promotions, Changes.

(c) Deaths; Obituaries.

VITAL STATISTICS.

This volume is equally well adapted as a textbook for the student and as a manual for the worker and investigator in vital statistics. It outlines the principal divisions of the science of demography, all of which the eugenicist finds particularly close to his own field of study. In the first chapter the demographer says, "Human eugenics considers heredity from the scientific standpoint, and is to a large extent the application of the statistical method to genealogy," This chapter is concluded with a short history of statistics and an explanation of the uses of the statistical method. Later chapters give illustrations and specific methods for using the slide rule and the mechanical tabulating devices, including card-punching and card-sorting machines of the Hollerith and Powers types.

Chapters on enumeration and registration, population, and death, birth, and marriage rates, describe the statistical schemes now generally followed in securing data and analyzing, tabulating and plotting the result. The chapter on causes of death gives an abstract of the manual on this subject, published by the Bureau of the Census in 1911, and generally known as the International List of the Causes of Death; also the chapter on occupations includes an abstract of the index to occupations published by the Bureau of the Census in 1915. The method of analyzing the death rate according to age, cause and locality is given in detail.

The subjects of probability and cor-

relation are treated in two of the most valuable chapters of the book. Each chapter is followed by exercises suggested for the student, thus greatly enhancing the value of the work as a textbook. Appendix I consists in a list of references and Appendix II in a model state law for morbidity reports; Appendix III gives a model state law for registration of births and deaths, and Appendix IV a table of logarithms of numbers.

Whenever the work of eugenics touches upon the field of vital statistics, this book will be found a ready and authoritative manual describing the principles and practice current among the best demographers.

George Chandler Whipple: *Vital Statistics*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York. 517 pp. \$4.00.

DYING FRANCE.

Vital statistics reports have been suspended in France during the war; but the *Journal officiel* has recently published the following statistics for the years 1915, 1916, and 1917 of twenty-seven departments. These figures do not include the eleven invaded departments, in which the losses caused by the war have been approximately 1,400,000. The report for 1913 is given for comparison:

1913		604,811	587,445
1914		594,222	647,549
1915		387,806	655,146
1916		315,087	607,742
1917		343,310	613,148

It is a matter to be gravely considered that while in 1913 the number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 17,366, the deaths in 1917 exceeded the births by 269,838. (*Bost. Med. and Surg. Jour.*, Oct. 2, 1919.)

THE EUGENIC SOCIETY OF SAO PAULO.

The annual meeting of this society shows that much interest is taken in

problems of eugenics in this progressive Brazilian city. Some of the leading medical men of the community are active in their cooperation. The society in question is affiliated with the Prosanitary Society of Brazil and the president of the latter is also honorary president of the Sao Paulo Society. The immediate object of the latter is to secure the reform of certain statutes which antagonize eugenic developments." (*Med. Rec.*, Sept. 20, 1919.)

NOTES AND NEWS.

Dr. Walter E. Fernald, Superintendent of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, at Waverley, Mass., spoke before the New England Historic Genealogical Society on December 3, on the subject, "The Eugenics of Genealogy."

The international conference of women physicans recently held in New York City recommended the physical examination of both sexes before marriage.

Dr. Alberto Stucchi, professor of the faculty of medical sciences at Cordoba, has presented a paper before the Eugenics Society of Argentina on the "Denial of Matrimony," with special reference to family lines showing a considerable predisposition to tuberculosis.

EUGENICS IN ANCIENT JUDEA.

From "Ancient Hebrew Literature."
Ecclesiasticus, XV; 8-XVI; 4.

Desire not a multitude of unprofitable children.

Neither delight in ungodly sons.

Though they multiply, rejoice not in them,

Except the fear of the Lord be with them.

Trust not thou in their life.

Neither respect their multitude

For one that is just is better than a thousand:

And better is it to die without children,
Than to have them that are ungodly.

INDEX—PERSONS.

- Abbey, E. A., 60.
 Abbott, Lyman, 18.
 Abbott, Margaret Beekman (See Spencer), 25.
 Abbott, Wilbur C., 57.
 Adams, John G., 55.
 Adkinson, June, 23, 64.
 Aldridge, Dorothy, '19, 56, 72, 96.
 Alexander, William B., 23.
 Allen, A. V. G., 79.
 Allen, Enid C., 25.
 Anderson, V. V., 44.
 Anderson, Virginia F., '16, 27.
 Anderson, Professor W. S., '11, 21.
 Anguilo Mayo de Jamie, '11, 22.
 Armstrong, Florence (See Vessie), '15, 4, 20, 26.
 Arner, George B. Lewis, '10, 21.
 Atwood, Edith S. (See Davis), '14, 25.
 Augenstein, Cornelia, '19, 56, 72, 96.
 Badger, Ruby K., '16, 12, 27.
 Bailey, Col. Pearce, 32.
 Baker, Rev. Nicholas, 47.
 Ball, Mary, 55.
 Ballou, Eliza, 55.
 Banker, Dr. Howard J., '14, 25.
 Barber, Col. E. C., 74.
 Barr, Sir James, 59.
 Barris, Elizabeth L., 24.
 Barus, Deborah, '16, 27.
 Beach, Thomas, 47.
 Beekley, Catherine E. W., 24.
 Bell, Mary M., '12, 23.
 Bergdörfer, Dr. Fritz, 82.
 Berry, Dr. Richard, 59.
 Berry, Dr. W. D., 73.
 Bingham, Esther, '19, 56, 80.
 Bisch, Lieut. L. E., 62.
 Bishop, Mable, '12, 23.
 Blades, William F., '10, 21.
 Blaringhem, N., 36.
 Blount, Dr. Anna E., '17, 28.
 Bluhm, Dr. Agnes, 76.
 Boger, Harry A., '18, 4, 20, 28.
 Botton, Chas. K., 87.
 Bonnevie, Prof. Kristine, 92.
 Bordon, Elizabeth, '16, 27.
 Bowers, Paul E., 58.
 Bres, Rose Falls, 51.
 Brooks, Phillips, 18, 79.
 Brown, Mrs. D. Lucile (See Woodward), '11, 22.
 Brown, Katherine W. (See White), '12, 23.
 Brown, Ruth A., '17, 28.
 Brown, Virginia R., '12, 12, 23, 48.
 Bruce, W. C., 1.
 Bryant, Edythe K., 4, 88.
 Bryner, Edna C. (See Schwab), '12, 23, 48.
 Bullock, Martha, 10, 55.
 Burnet, Dr. Anne, '13, 24.
 Burdsall, Dr. E. S., 73.
 Butler, Amos W., 44.
 Caldwell, Dorothy W., '18, 28, 80.
 Calhoun, Arthur W., 76.
 Campbell, Dr. Janet, 95.
 Campbell, Mary D. (See Dranga), '10, 21, 49.
 Cannon, Gertrude E., '10, 21.
 Carr, Genevieve, '13, 24.
 Carson, W. E., 37.
 Catlin, Mrs. Claiborne, '13, 24.
 Caum, Edward L., '15, 26, 65.
 Chase, Eunice E., '17, 28.
 Cheney, Dr. Clarence D., 74.
 Clafin, Mrs. Laura G. (See Garrett), '11, 22, 20.
 Clafin, George H., 20.
 Clark, Julia E., 56.
 Clark, Mary, '13, 24.
 Clark, Willis W., 12, 41.
 Cleveland, Cyrus, 90.
 Cochran, Joseph P., 86.
 Cognaco, M., 82.
 Cohen, Rose, 61.
 Collins, Marion, '11, 22, 65.
 Collins, P. E., 70.
 Cook, Esther, '16, 12, 27.
 Cooke, Dr. Robert A., 91.
 Cope, Gilbert, 78.
 Copeland, Chas. F., 19.
 Cornell, William B., 16.
 Covert, Mildred S., '17, 4, 12, 28, 32, 41, 48, 80, 88.
 Cowden, Robert, 19.
 Cowdery, Karl M., '15, 26, 41, 65.
 Coyle, Sarah E., '16, 27.
 Crampton, H. E., 33.
 Crane, Dr. Harry W., '15, 26.
 Crapo, Henry H., 57.
 Crapo, Peter, 57.
 Cross, Wilbur L., 9.
 Cruikshank, Lucile (See Searce), '16, 27.
 Culberson, Chas. A., 53.
 Cumston, Chas. G., 14.
 Curial, Marie F. (See Menefee), '12, 23.
 Cutler, Maude (See Wilson), '10, 22.
 Danforth, Dr. C. H., '13, 24.
 Daniels, Marion, '10, 21.
 Danielson, Florence (See Davis), '10, 4, 21.
 Danton, Prof. G. H., 32.
 Darwin, Major Leonard, 14, 59, 68, 88.
 Davenport, Major C. B., 21, 32, 33, 34, 41, 64, 65.
 Davis, Florence (See Smith, H. G.), '11, 22.
 Davis, Edith A. (See Atwood), '14, 25, 44.
 Davis, Mrs. Joseph S., '10, 4, 21.
 Dealey, William L., '13, 24.
 Dearborn, George VanNess, 84.
 Delfino, Prof. V., 52.
 Devitt, Saidee C., '10, 21, 48.
 Donnelly, Edith G., '12, 23.
 Douglass, Edith M., '15, 26.
 Dranga, Mary (See Campbell), '10, 21, 49.
 Durgeon, M. E. L., 49.
 Earle, Mable L., 4, 12, 20, 32, 40, 56, 80, 88, 96.
 Eaton, Amey (See Watson), '10, 21, 84.
 Eaton, Nathaniel, 57.
 Eckenrode, H. J., 47.
 Emerick, Dr. E. J., 16.
 Emmons, Marjorie, '16, 27.
 Estabrook, Dr. Arthur H., '10, 20, 21, 32, 44, 64, 72.
 Evans, Helen S., '16, 27.
 Farrell, C. H., 30.
 Faulkner, Ellen, '13, 24.
 Fernald, Dr. W. E., 44, 100.
 Field, Leora G., '12, 23.
 Finlayson, Mrs. A. W. (See Wendt), '12, 23, 52.
 Fischbein, Mrs. E. C. (See Smith, F. G.), '12, 24.
 Fisher, Dr. Irving, 56, 64.
 Fisher, R. A., 68.
 Fisk, Eugene L., 94.
 Flint, Robert F., 19.
 Flint, Nilson, 19.
 Floyd, Irene M., '11, 22.
 Folks, Homer, 39.
 Ford, Eliakim R., 19.
 Forns, Dr. Rafael, 52.
 Forrest, Nathan B., 47.
 Fox, William A., 19.
 Franklin, James H., 86.
 Fulstow, Marjorie, '14, 26.
 Funnell, Sarah L., '15, 26.
 Gage, Nina M., '12, 23.
 Gaines, Elizabeth V., '11, 22.

Gardner, Dorothy, '13, 24.
 Gardner, Mrs. Marie, 27.
 Garrett, Laura B. (See Clafin), '11, 20, 22.
 Gates, A. I., 60.
 Gay, Katherine, '13, 24.
 Gaynor, William J., 53.
 George, Fannie S., '13, 24.
 Giffin, Bertha, '18, 4, 28, 32.
 Gilchrist, Anne, 87.
 Gill, Mrs. I. K. (See Kendig), '12, 23.
 Gillelan, Susan K., '11, 22.
 Goddard, Dr. H. H., 44.
 Godlee, R. J., 45.
 Goodale, H. D., 44.
 Gorman, Mrs. A. C., 67.
 Gould, Joseph F., '15, 26.
 Gowin, E. B., 2.
 Graham, Mae, '19, 56, 72.
 Grant, Madison, 32, 64, 80.
 Greenacre, Dr. Phyllis, '13, 25.
 Greene, Elizabeth, '13, 4, 28.
 Grier, N. M., 49.
 Griffin, Jane, 44.
 Groendyke, Jacob W., '13, 25.
 Groves, W. F., 19.
 Gulick, L. H., 55.

Hadley, Chalmers, 19.
 Hall, Gertrude E., '11, 22.
 Hamilton, Arthur E., 66.
 Hampton, W. J., 55.
 Hardon, Marian, 66.
 Harmsworth, Alfred (See Northcliff), 37.
 Harned, Thomas B., 87.
 Harris, Joel C., 46.
 Hart, Adelaide M., '15, 26.
 Hatch, Ruth E., '11, 22.
 Hathaway, Winifred, '11, 22, 40.
 Hattersley, Mabel, '10, 21.
 Haviland, Dr. C. Floyd, 42.
 Haynes, F. E., 69.
 Hedin, Dr. Carl J., 72.
 Helweg, H., 44.
 Hepburn, James C., 86.
 Hirschfeld, Dr. Magnus, 83.
 Hoch, Dr. August, 80.
 Hodge, Dr. Frederick A., '13, 25.
 Hodgman, Gertrude E., '12, 23.
 Hoffman, Frederick L., 65, 88.
 Hoffman, Dr. Geza von, 76.
 Hogben, L. F., 78.
 Holmes, Mrs., D. G., 56.
 Holmes, Mrs. M. H. (See Hardon), 66.
 Holmes, Dr. R. W., 36.
 Hondlette, Nola, 23.
 Horton, Elizabeth, '14, 25.
 Horton, Marion, R., '11, 22.
 Horwitz, Israel, 26.
 Howard, W. H., '12, 23.
 Howe, Dr. Lucien, 64.
 Howe, Ruth L. (See Shuerman), '12, 23.
 Hughes, Mrs. E. M., '17, 12, 25, 28, 42, 96.
 Hughes, Thomas, 79.
 Huntington, Dr. George, 90.
 Huntington, Prof. George, 36.
 Huschka, Mable, '14, 26.
 Hutchinson, Anne, 57.
 Hyatt, Sybil, '12, 23.

Illick, John F., '14, 26, 65, 66.
 Irving, H. B., 18.
 Irwin, Rev. Mable, '19, 56.

Jackson, Gen. Thomas J., 46.
 Jacobi, Dr. Abraham, 56.
 Jacobs, Thornwell, 54.
 James, Dr. Walter B., 19, 32.
 James, William, 79.
 Jatho, Edna R., 44.
 Jefferson, Thomas, 29.
 Jenkins, Dr. George B., '12, 23.

Jewett, Lydia H., '13, 25.
 Johnson, Prof. R. H., 2, 36, 64.
 Jones, R. M., 18.
 Judson, Deacon B., 74.

Kehl, Dr. Renato, 52.
 Keith, Prof. Arthur, 68.
 Kelsey, Carl, 39.
 Kendig, Isabella (See Gill), '12, 23.
 Key, Dr. W. E., '12, 23.
 Kimball, James P., 63.
 Kirk, Sarah K., '14, 26.
 Kitchel, Mary E., '16, 27.
 Klein, Jessie E., '18, 4, 28, 32, 73.
 Kline, Jessie, '16, 27.
 Kornhauser, Arthur W., '17, 28.
 Kostberg, Dr. Johan, 89.
 Koster, Mrs. Mary S. (See Storer), '13, 25.
 Krause, Dr. Walter, 16, 60.
 Kress, Eleanor H., '16, 27.
 Kronfeld, Dr. Arthur, 83.

LaRue, Dr. D. W., '13, 25.
 Latham, Samuel W. F., 53.
 Lattin, Dr. Cora B., '14, 26.
 Lattin, Jay B. D., '14, 26.
 Laughlin, H. H., 21, 32, 34, 41, 64.
 Lawton, Ruth, '11, 22.
 Leak, Dr. Roy L., 73.
 Leake, Albert H., 86, 87.
 Leathers, Dr. Adelbert, '10, 21.
 Leonard, Fannie G., '17, 28.
 Linton, Ralph, '19, 56.
 Little, Dr. C. C., 64.
 Locke, Emma P. Boylston, 31.
 Lyeth, Julia M., '19, 56.
 Lynch, Mrs. Ruth S. (See Stocking), '12, 24.
 Lyons, Dr. Irving, 90.

MacBride, Prof. E. W., 68.
 MacCarthy, Dr. F. H., 83.
 Mackenzie, John K., 86.
 Mackenzie, Mary D., '12, 23.
 Macomber, Ethel C., '11, 22.
 Maguire, M. E. (See Staire), '14, 26.
 Mallet, Sir Bernard, 35.
 Manifold, Kezia W., '14, 26.
 Manuel, E. G., 7.
 March, Lucien, 35.
 March, Norah H., 95.
 Markham, Dr. C. L., 74.
 Marshall, Wilhelmina (See Zuck), '12, 23.
 Martin, Ruth M. (See Moxcey), '11, 22, 48, 49, 56, 64.
 Martin, Helen (See Pitcher), '13, 28.
 Matthews, Mable A., '15, 26.
 Maybee, Catherine L., 86.
 McClaughrey, C. C., 73.
 McCourtie, W. H. L., 19.
 McDowell, Dr. Carlton, 64.
 McGaffin, Dr. C. G., 74.
 McKinnie, Adele, '11, 22.
 Mellen, Ida M., '12, 23.
 Menefee, Mrs. Marie T. (See Curial), '12, 23.
 Merrill, Maude V., 44, 98.
 Mever, Dr. Adolf, 89.
 Miller, Irene M. (See Floyd), '11, 22.
 Mills, Dr. G. W. F., 72, 74.
 Mitchell, Dr. H. W., 12.
 Mjöen, Dr. John A., 88.
 Monroe, Prof. W. S., 32, 64, 88, 96.
 Moore, Elizabeth P., '10, 21.
 Morris, Robert F., 58.
 Morse, Mary C., '12, 23.
 Mott, Adam, 57.
 Moxcey, Ruth S. (See Martin), '11, 22, 48, 56.
 Muncey, Dr. Elizabeth B., '11, 22, 80, 88, 96.
 Murray, Mrs. F. O. (See Orr), '11, 22.
 Murray, Dr. John J., 51.

- Muzzey, Dr. D. H., 29.
 Myers, Dr. Laura T., '13, 25.
 Myers, Sadie, '15, 27.
 Nash, H. S., 79.
 Nash, Marion E., 44.
 Neardross, Sigurd, 36.
 Neil, Julia Evans, 19.
 Nelson, Louise A., '16, 27, 42.
 Nelson, N. C., 36.
 Newkirk, Mrs. Alice M., '12, 23.
 Niles, Ella C. F., '11, 22.
 Northcliff, Lord (See Harmsworth, Alfred), 37.
 Ocaua, J. G., 76.
 Odell, Mrs. L. G., 74.
 Oliver, Sir Sidney, 68.
 Onuf, Dr. B., 64, 74.
 Orr, Florence (See Murray), '11, 22.
 Osborn, Dorothy, '16, 27, 56, 72.
 Paris, Dr. Jayle, 35.
 Parker, Dr. Walter R., 15.
 Paterson, Donald G., 79.
 Paton, Dr. Stewart P., 64.
 Peabody, Andrew P., 79.
 Pearl, Dr. R., 56.
 Pearson, Mrs. M. H. (See Hattersley), '10, 21.
 Perkins, Irving C., '12, 23.
 Perry, Elizabeth H., '16, 27.
 Perry, Oliver R., 31.
 Pershing, Gen. J. J., 30.
 Peterson, Anna M., '14, 26.
 Pfister, Bertha, '17, 20, 28, 56.
 Pickles, Elsie, '16, 27.
 Pierce, Julia G., '15, 27.
 Pigeon, Ann G. (See Van Heusen), '10, 21.
 Pilcher, Nancy F., '17, 28.
 Pintner, Rudolf, 79.
 Pitcher, Mrs. H. E. (See Martin), '13, 25.
 Pomeroy, Dr. A. L., 16.
 Pond, Clara P., '14, 26.
 Pooler, Blanche F., 56.
 Popenoe, Herbert, 4.
 Popenoe, Paul, 20, 64.
 Portens, S. D., 59.
 Porter, Dr. W. C., 90.
 Pratt, Mabel H., '14, 26.
 Pringle, Cyrus, 18.
 Pyle, W. H., 62, 70.
 Randolph, Jane, 55.
 Reynolds, Evelyn, 41, 48.
 Reeves, Helen F., '10, 21, 44.
 Reichert, Frederick L., '16, 20, 27, 32.
 Reuter, E. B., 11.
 Rich, Lucy C., '12, 23.
 Richmond, Mary E., 7.
 Rippon, F. S., 7.
 Risley, Arthur A., 97.
 Risley, Sarah A., 97.
 Robbins, Emily F., '12, 24.
 Robey, Mabel A., '13, 25.
 Robinson, Victor, 86.
 Robinson, Virginia P., '12, 24.
 Roffo, A. H., 49.
 Rogers, A. C., 97.
 Rohde, Virginia, '19, 56, 72, 88, 96.
 Roosevelt, Theodore, 18.
 Rosanoff, Dr. A. J., 64, 73.
 Ross, Howard D., 19.
 Ross, Jane H., '11, 22, 32.
 Royce, Josiah, 79.
 Rumsey, Mrs. Chas. C., 56.
 Schuerman, Mrs. Ruth L. H. (See Howe), '12, 23.
 Schwab, E. C. B., '12, 23.
 Scofield, Ethel L., '16, 27.
 Scudder, John, 86.
 Sessions, Mina A., '13, 25, 36.
 Sewall, Henry, 57.
 Shaw, Edwin A., 55.
 Shepard, Fred B., 86.
 Silver, Miriam, '18, 28.
 Silverberg, W. V., '18, 28.
 Slaughter, Mildred, '14, 26.
 Slattery, C. L., 79.
 Smart, Myrtle F., '13, 25.
 Smith, Abigail, 55.
 Smith, A. D. H., 54.
 Smith, Dr. Carrie W., 72.
 Smith, Florence G. (See Fischbein), '12, 24, 66.
 Smith, Dr. G. A., 72.
 Smith, Helen R., '16, 28.
 Sommer, Dr. R., 92.
 Sondheimer, Arthur A., '17, 28.
 Southerd, E. E., 56.
 Spencer, M. B. A. (See Abbott), '14, 25.
 Stair, Mrs. M. E. M. (See Maguire), '14, 26.
 Stark, Mary F., 84.
 Steffen, Dr. Ann E., '12, 24.
 Stevenson, Beatrice L., 3.
 Stocking, Ruth L. (See Lynch), '12, 24.
 Storer, Mary (See Koster), '13, 25.
 Straith, Claire L., 84.
 Streets, Thomas H., 79.
 Stucchi, Dr. Alberto, 100.
 Sturges, Mary M., '10, 21.
 Sugar, Rebekah, '19, 56.
 Sullivan, Dr. L. R., 64.
 Swackhanner, Gladys, 66.
 Swan, C. Y., 59.
 Sweet, Marion, '16, 28.
 Taft, Dr. Julia J., '12, 24.
 Tardieu, Capt. André, 52.
 Taylor, George, '14, 26.
 Taylor, Ruth, '11, 22.
 Teitlebaum, Laura, '18, 28.
 Thayer, Ethel, '13, 4, 20, 25, 44.
 Thorpe, Hazel, '13, 25.
 Tillinghast, Pardon, 57.
 Tilton, Mildred L., '19, 56.
 Tuthill, T. E., '13, 25.
 Tziminakis, Dr. C., 84.
 Udell, Zalia E., '12, 24.
 Underhill, Ruth M., '13, 25.
 Usner, Roland G., 30.
 Valentine, Marion K., '18, 28.
 Vanderlip, Frank S., 52.
 Van Heusen, Mrs. A. G. P. (See Pigeon), '10, 21.
 Vassall, Judith, 57.
 Vavasour, Dr. James F., 74.
 Veasey, Helen J., '14, 26.
 Vessie, Dr. Percy, 20.
 Vessie, Mrs. F. A. (See Armstrong), '15, 26.
 Vilbiss de, Lydia A., 44.
 Voorhoeve, N., 36.
 Wagner, Ruth, '12, 24.
 Wander, Paul, '17, 28.
 Waters, Dr. Chas. N., 90.
 Watson, Mrs. A. B. E. (See Eaton), '10, 21, 84.
 Watson, Mrs. Janet L., 56.
 Weeks, Dr. David F., 80.
 Weeks, Frank E., 79.
 Weidler, Dr. W. B., 74.
 Wendt, Anna (See Finlayson), '12, 23.
 Wertheim, Dr. Friedrich, 83.
 Wherrit, Paul M., '19, 56.
 Whipple, Geo. C., 100.

White, Mrs. K. W. B. (See Brown, K. W.), '12, 23.
 White, Resolved, 57.
 Whitman, Walt, 87.
 Whitney, L. Jean, '15, 27.
 Wiggins, R. L., 46.
 Wigglesworth, Michael, 57.
 Wilder, Dr. H. H., 40.
 Williams, A. R., 93.
 Williams, Dr. J. H., 41.
 Williamson, Mary L., 46.
 Wilson, Maude C. (See Cutler), '11, 22.
 Wilson, Sir Harry, 68.
 Wilson, Woodrow, 53.
 Woodburn, Prof. W. L., 84.
 Woodrow, Janet, 55.
 Woods, Emily W., '15, 27.
 Woodson, Carter G., 50.
 Wrightnour, Rev. J. S., 19.
 Zuck, Mrs. W. M. (See Marshall), '12, 23.
 Yerkes, Dr. Robert M., 56.

INDEX—SUBJECTS.

Adventurer of the Seventeenth Century, An, 57.
 Allergy in Drug Idiosyncrasy, 91.
 Alumni Roster, 21.
 American Family, Social History of the, 38.
 American Families, Well-known, 19.
 Amherst, Colonial, 31.
 Ancient Judea, Eugenics in, 100.
 Anthropology, Physical, 98.
 Anthropometry, Sociologic, 3.
 Aptitude and the Life Work, 75.
 Archives, Accessions to the, 4, 12, 20, 32, 40, 48, 56, 65, 73, 80, 88, 96.
 Archives, Bionomic Family, 47.
 Asthma, Bronchial, The Inheritance of, 64.
 Averell, Averill, Avery Family, 67.
 Behavior, Bad, 19.
 Benson Family, The, 47.
 Betrothal, The, 3.
 Biology and Peace, 158.
 Birth Rate Control, Studying the, 6.
 Birth Rate, The French, 82.
 Birth Rate, High vs. Selective, 83.
 Birth Rate, Selective, 59.
 Births, Multiple, 36, 59.
 Bowman Genealogy, The, 47.
 Bulletins, Eugenics Record Office, 20.
 Carving-Knives to Swords, From, 70.
 Chess, 91.
 Child-Bearing Strike, 82.
 Child-Care, Public, 39.
 Child, The Nation the Banker of the, 35.
 Chinese, The Mental and Physical Characteristics of, 62.
 Cleft Palate Schedule, 84.
 Clothing, Psychology of, 84.
 Comeovers, Certain, 57.
 Conduct, Criminal, 18.
 Corn, Chromatic, 84.
 Coryell's Ferry, 31.
 Craig Colony for Epileptics, 66.
 Cranial Capacity and Intelligence, 59.
 Death Rate, British, 76.
 Death Rate, Low Infant, 43.
 Defective in the Army, The Mentally, 64.
 Depopulation in France, 34.
 Dwellers in the Vale of Siddem, 97.
 Disease, Inherited Resistance to, 95.
 Drug Idiosyncrasy, Allergy in, 91.

Education and Eminence, 84.
 Education and Eugenics, 3.
 Education, Vocational, of Girls and Women, 86.
 Efficiency and Mentality, 91.
 Eminence and Education, 84.
 Employer's Liability and Polydactylism, 90.
 Environmental Influence, 70.
 Epileptics, Craig Colony for, 66.
 Eugenic Marriage in Norway, 34.
 Eugenic Problems in Relation to the Manic-Depressive Temperament, 64.
 Eugenic Aspects of Military Devastation, 64.
 Eugenics in Ancient Judea, 100.
 Eugenics Applied, 2.
 Eugenics Committee, The International, 88.
 Eugenics Congress, The International, 56.
 Eugenics in Hungary, 75.
 Eugenics and Education, 3.
 Eugenics Education Society of Chicago, 65, 68.
 Eugenics and Free Love, 64.
 Eugenics and Insurance, 66.
 Eugenics Record Office, 2.
 Eugenics Research Association, 32, 48.
 Eugenics, The Study of, in the Normal Schools, 64.
 Eugenics Training Course for Field Workers, 40.
 Euthenics and the Unfit, 59.
 Executive, Selecting the, 2.
 Families, Larger French, 82.
 Family History in Hospitals, 43.
 Family Stock and the Selection of Employees, 90.
 Fecundity of College Women, 7.
 Feeble-minded, The Treatment of, 16.
 Fertility, Control of, 14.
 Fertility and Eminence, 60.
 Field Assignments, 72.
 Field Trips, Training Class, 68, 73.
 Field Work in Connecticut, 42.
 Field Workers Conference, 65.
 Field Workers, Examinations for, 80.
 Field Workers, The Position of, 41.
 Field Workers, Training Course for, 40.
 Founders of the Republic, 87.
 France, Depopulation in, 34.
 France, Dying, 100.
 France, Larger Families in, 82.
 Galton Society, 65.
 Genetics, 44.
 Germ Plasm, Potency of the, 51.
 Hare-Lip Schedules, 84.
 Health, Towards Racial, 94.
 Heart of a Jewish Child, 61.
 Heredity and Racial Differentiation, 67.
 Heredity in:
 Brittle bones, 36.
 Bronchial asthma, 64.
 Cancer, 49.
 Cataract, 49.
 Deaf mutism, 52.
 General paralysis, 92.
 Hemophilia, 14.
 Huntington's chorea, 90.
 Inferiority of mesenchyme, 36.
 Nystagmus, 92.
 Stature, 16.
 Tuberculosis, 16.
 Twins, 92.
 Heredity of:
 Clevenger, Shobal, V., 85.
 Cochran, Joseph P., 86.
 Cohen, Rose, 61.
 Fielding, Henry, 9.
 Franklin, Benjamin, 1.

- Harmsworth, Alfred, 37.
 Hepburn, James C., 86.
 Jefferson, Thomas, 29.
 Lenin (See Vlianov), 93.
 Lister, Joseph, 45.
 Mackenzie, John K., 86.
 Maybee, Catherine I., 86.
 Osborn, Chas. S., 77.
 Pennell, Theo. L., 86.
 Pershing, John J., 30.
 Roosevelt, Theodore, 10.
 Scudder, John, 86.
 Shepard, Fred B., 86.
 Vlianov, Vladimir, I. (See Lenin), 93.
 Wallace, Alfred R., 78.
 Washington, George, 31.
 Weaver, James B., 69.
 Wilcox, Ella Wheeler, 17.
 House, Personality of, 53.
 Hybrids, Sex Ratios in, 64.
 Hygiene, Race, 35.
 Immigration, 8, 31, 76.
 Industry, Women, Race Suicide, 95.
 Infant Mortality of Different Racial Groups, 86.
 Inventiveness in the Lake Family, 96.
 Iron Hunter, The, 77.
 Jacobs, Personality of W. P., 54.
 Jewish Traits, 61.
 Lake Family, Inventiveness in, 96.
 Law and Woman, 50.
 Life Work and Aptitude, 75.
 Longevity, Family, 79.
 Love, Expression of, 87.
 Magazine, The Town Official, 4.
 Marriage and Fecundity of College Woman, 7.
 Maternity, Socializing, 83.
 Mating-mores, 12.
 Medical Notes, 14.
 Mental Ability, Inheritance of, 13.
 Mentality and Efficiency, 91.
 Mental Defect in Army, 64.
 Mental Disease, Classification of, 81.
 Mental Examinations, Naval, 62.
 Migration, A Century of Negro, 50.
 Missionaries, Medical, 86.
 Mulatto, The, 11.
 Natural Increase in the United States, 83.
 Naval Mental Examinations, 62.
 Negro Migration, A Century of, 50.
 Negro, Temperament of the, 43.
 Noblesse Oblige, Racial, 36.
 Non-Conformableness, 18.
 Norway, Eugenic Marriage in, 34.
 Paranoia in Royalty, 11.
 Peace and Biology, 58.
 Pedigree Studies in the School, 43.
 Pilgrims, Nature of the, 30.
 Playwright, Making a, 91.
 Polydactylism and Employer's Liability, 90.
 Population, A National Register of, 35.
 Population, Effect of War on, 14.
 Presidents, Mothers of, 55.
 Race and War, 14.
 Race Hygiene in France, 35.
 Race Hygiene in Scandinavia, 88.
 Race Suicide, Women and Industry, 95.
 Races in the United States, 64.
 Racial Norms, 62.
 Racial Questions in a Democracy, 54.
 Resistance to Disease, Inherited, 95.
 Royalty, Paranoia in, 11.
 Schedule, Cleft Palate, 84.
 Schedule, Hare-Lip, 84.
 Scientific Societies, The Conjoint Board of, 68.
 Selecting Employees, 90.
 Selecting the Executive, 2.
 Sex Determination, 51.
 Sexual Science, Institute for, 83.
 Sexual Selection, Human, Some Aspects of, 64.
 Sketches, Character, 79.
 Smedley Genealogy, 78.
 Siddem, Dwellers in the Vale of, 97.
 Social Diagnosis, 71.
 Society, Physical Basis of, 39.
 Soviet Rule, 12.
 Statistics, Birth, 6.
 Statistics, Vital, 15.
 Statistics, Vital and the War, 5.
 Test, Completion, 55.
 Tests, Performance, 79.
 Twins, in Russia, 52.
 Vital Statistics and War, 5.
 Vital Statistics, 15, 99.
 Vocational Education, 86.
 War and Race, 14.
 War as shown in Vital Statistics, 5.
 War, Effect on Population, 14.
 Whittier State School, 41.
 Woman and Law, 50.



